WRITING and DRESSING CASES,
PARKINS and GOTTO'S, 27 and 28, Oxford-st., W.

NKSTANDS, DESKS, BOOK-SLIDES, PARKINS and GOTTO'S, WULL-DULGS.
Wand 28, Oxford-st., W. RNAMENTS for the SHELF and TABLE,

in Ormolu and Bronze.
PARKINS and GOTTO'S,
24 and 25, Oxford-st., W.

PARKINS and GOTTUS, 27 and 28, Oxford-st., W. DURSES, POCKET-BOOKS, CARD-CASES,

PABKINS and GOTTO'S, 14 and 25, Oxford-st., W. IBLES, PRAYERS, CHURCH SERVICES.

PARKINS and GOTTO'S, 25, Oxford-st., London, ONOGRAM, CREST, and ADDRESS

PARKINS and GOTTO'S, 24, 23, Oxford-st., London, W. AGATELE BOARDS .- A choice of 300, well-seasoned, 28s. 6d., 192s., 68s., 78s. 6d., with Ivory Balls,
Mace, Bridge, and Rules. Carriage paid to any railway stain England on receipt of a P.O. Order. The Board at 78s. 6d. is
long, very strong, and useful — PARKINS and GOTTO, 27,
ord-street, London. Catalogue of Games post-free.

BNAMENTS for the DRAWING ROOM, Library, and Dining-room, consisting of Vascs, Figures, ups, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Obelisks, Inlaid Tables, Watchdag, &c., in Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, Derbyshire Spar, &c., be had of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London, W.C.

INERALOGY and GEOLOGY.

Elementary Collections to facilitate the study of these insting branches of Science can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 to 1000 gs., of J. TENNANT, 140, Strand, London, W.C. Mr. Tennant as Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geolog.

EW BAILWAY TICKET.

During the Festive Season, Tickets are now being issued

lass return from "Gardenhurst to Flower Land," Including

eaching Perfume at Olfactory Junction, 2s. 6d. Hanker—Chief PIESSE and LUBIN, Managers.

TO CUPID, and Others,

and Others,

HE FLORAL SIGNAL

to the Course of True Love, 2s. 6d, each.

Three in a pretty case, 7s.

PIESSE and LUBIN,

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

AIRY FUEL FOR CHRISTMAS FIRES.

Quite safe.

Sixpence per Load, or 8d. by post.

Also, FAGGOTS FROM FAIRY LAND, same price.

Retail at all the Toy Shops.

E. EDWARDS, Maker, St. Paul's, Birmingham.

LECTRIC WAND.

HOTOGRAPHIC PUZZLE.

RANSFORMING FLUID. 18.

ETALLIC FIREWORKS.
Post-free for 16 stamps.

AGNESIUM TORCH, Post-free, 14 stam

THE ABOVE SUPPLIED BY

ONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
54, Cheapside; 110 and 108, Regent-street.

NE FROM 12 LEAVES 13.

NE FROM 12 LEAVES 13, — The
"Photographic Puzzle," 'The Electric Wand," 'Metallic
works," "Transforming Fluid," ready.—LONDON STEREOPIC COMPANY, 51, Cheapside; 110 and 108, Regent-street,
pers and Trade supplied. A Guinea Box made up of Christmas
ities and sent to any Town in England free on receipt of P. O.
rs to Famuel Clark.

HOTOGRAPHS of every description may be seen and selected from at MARION and CO.'S,

Soho-square.

A series of FOURTEEN BOOKS,
each one complete in itself,

PTIC MARVELS-BY STEAM

UDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.
Christmas Presents.—Mudie's Christmas Catalogue of a of the Best Authors, in ornamental bindings for Christmas, day, and Wedding Presents, is now ready, and will be ford on application.—MUDIE'S Select Library, New Oxford-st.

CURITY against LOSS and MISTAKE.
Mark your Linen with BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING
The beet and blackest for marking Creets, Names, and
sls, &c. upon Household Linen, Wearing Apparel, &c. Price
bottle, Frepared only by E. R. Bond, 10, BISHOPSGATEEET WITHIN, London. Sold by all Chemists, Stationers, &c.
Trade Mark, A UNICORN.

HE 55s. HAND SEWING-MACHINE (American manufacture) will hem, fell, bind, tuck run, braid, embroider, and do every kind of family sewing. Every ine guaranteed. Patterns of work and teatimonials post-free. VEIB, 2,Carlisle-st., Soho-sq. (not Charles-st.) Agents wanted.

UTCH and CAPE BULBS .- TIMOTHY DILOI BHU CAFE DUBD.—IHROID I BRIGDEN, Seed Merchant, &c., 52, King William-street, and Railway Terminus, London Bridge, begs to inform his is and the public generally that his unrivalled collection of inths, Crocus, Tulips, &c., have just arrived in spleadid con-i; the balbs are remarkably larce and handsome; conse-ly must produce fine flowers. Priced catalogues may be had application. às One Guinea Collection of Dutch Bulbs contains the fol-graphic contains the fol-

ditto. suble Duc van Thol Tulips, ngle Duc van Thol Tulips, lendid Mixed Banunculus,

12 Beautiful Striped Tulips, double 6 Spiendid White ditto. 6 Spiendid Yellow Tulips. 100 Choice Crocas, four varieties. 25 Mixed Spaniah Iris. 12 Splendid Mixed Anemones.

nuble Due van Thol Tulips, aggle Due van Thol Tulips, aggle Due van Thol Tulips. 12 Gladiolus, four varieties. 2 Litium Candidum, beautigly Jonquia.

Or haif the above for 10s, 6d.
3. will select bulbs of the best quality. Cheques to be crossed on and Westminster Bank, and P.O.O. payable at the General Office. Small amounts can be remitted in postage-stamps,

on: Printed and Published at the Office, 2, Catherine-street, he Parish of St. Mary le-Strand, in the County of Middleesx, THOMAS FOX. 2, Catherine-street, Strand, aforesaid,... URDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1868.

I.R. NEWSPADER RECY RECEIVEDES DEG 268





No. 719.—Vol. XIII.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1868.

PRICE 3D.—STAMPED 4D.

THE HOMES OF THE PEOPLE.

A HAPPY, wholesome, healthful home is one of the first and most essential requisites for the social and moral wellbeing of mankind; and yet that is precisely the thing which a vast number-perhaps the great majority-of the industrial orders of society in this country cannot obtain. Whether the working man lives in the country-that is, belongs to the peasant class-or is a unit in the crowded masses congregated in our large towns, he suffers from the paucity of the accommodation he can procure for himself and his family. Overcrowding is everywhere the rule; sufficient space the rare exception. One or two rooms, and these generally of small dimensions and often of faulty construction, have to afford living and sleeping accommodation for a number of persons for whom three, or even four, such apartments would be insufficient. The consequences are that the separation of the sexes in a family and the arrangements needful to the preservation of a sense of modesty, decency, and self-respect are impossible. There is little inducement for husbands and grown-up (or growing-up) sons to seek the domestic hearth when their day's labour is over; for domestic hearth, in the proper sense of the word, they have none to seek. They consequently resort to the public-house tap-room or bar, and there at once dissipate their means, waste their time, and ruin their health and habits. The female portion of a house- state of things that obtains in this land of wealth and in the necessary machinery in motion. The difficulties, too,

hold, again, have equally small home-comfort. The wife and the daughters are deprived of the companionship and guidance of husbands, fathers, brothers; while, being compelled by the nature of their duties to stay at home, they suffer all the more intensely from the disagreeables prevalent there. The air they breathe is vitiated; cleanliness and order-tidiness in any way-they cannot secure, let them strive ever so much to attain them, in a room or rooms which must serve all purposes of cooking, washing, living, and sleeping for double and even triple the number of persons they are capable of accommodating. No wonder, therefore, that the girls should seek relief in music-halls, dancing-rooms-anywhere in which they can for a time escape the irksomeness of what they must, for lack of better, call home; or that wives and mothers, chained to the fireside, should seek their solace in the "drop of gin," and the useless gossip with equally unhappy neighbours, that are the much too ready and much too common resource of their class. It is needless to peruse the painful picture further: neglected duties, domestic broils, tippling husbands, drunken wives, dissipated sons and giddy daughters (to become tipplers and drunkards, brawlers and drabs, in their turn) are the inevitable results of insufficient and faulty home accommodation, and consequent discomfort.

We have drawn no fanciful or exaggerated picture of the

this age of so-called civilisation and enlightenment. There are thousands-nay, millions-of families around us who live, and move, and have their being in a home atmosphere that is neither more nor less than moral and physical poison. Matters are bad in the rural districts, as is shown in the reports of the Royal Commissioners on the employment of women and children in agriculture; and they are no better in large towns; nay, they are perhaps even worse, for there the corrective influences of fresh air and outdoor employment are wanting. To remedy, or try to remedy, this state of things, which is both universally admitted and universally lamented-except, perhaps, by a few wrongheaded persons who deem horses and cattle and pigs of more value than human beings-is a task worthy the most earnest thought and the best energies of all who wish well to their kind. The subject is of equal interest to the politician, the philanthropist, the divine, and the social reformer, and to the attention of each and all of these we commend it.

Something is being done here in London by the trustees of Mr. Peabody's fund and the directors of Sir Sidney Waterlow's company, and other similar associations; but their utmost efforts can meet but a small portion of the necessities of the case. More might be accomplished under the provisions of Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens's Act, lately passed, if it were vigorously worked. But the difficulty is to set



HAD AN ACCIDENT ON THE ROAD: TOO LATE FOR THE CHRISTMAS DINNER,

connected with the procuring of suitable sites for the erection of buildings adapted for dwellings for the working classes are great. The workman's home should be so situated that he can easily pass to and from his place of employment; and the centres of industrial occupations are almost always, and often of necessity, exactly where building ground is most expensive and most difficult to obtain. It follows from this that it ought to be utilised to the utmost; but the style of domestic architecture that prevails in England defeats this object. The houses are all built as if for the accommodation of one family, and that whether the tenements be large or small. The domestic conveniences of kitchens, sculleries, closets, &c., are usually all placed on the ground floor; and the lodgers up stairs, who generally constitute the largest portion of the occupants, are deprived of their advantages. The very fact of from four or five, and even more, families living in the same house, with one entrance and one set of domestic conveniences, is destructive of privacy, decency, and comfort; and it is a marvel, as well as a disgrace to the architectural and building intelligence of the age, that a different system has not long since been introduced. An attempt to do so has been made, with a certain amount of success, in recently-erected model lodging-houses, Peabody buildings, &c.; but it might be carried out on a much larger scale. The plan of "flats," that obtains in Scottish towns might, with great advantage, be introduced in the construction of English houses. The houses in the northern towns have always been, as a rule, arranged in "flats," each "flat" or portion of a "flat" being a separate house; and of late years, every distinct holding has been provided with all necessary conveniences, so that each family has a dwelling of more or less extent to itself, with nothing in common with its neighbours, save the stair and passage that give access to the house—that is, to the "flat" or portion of a "flat." The same plan might be introduced in the southern part of the kingdom, with such improvements as may suggest themselves, such as "lifts" for the raising of coals, &c., and "shoots" for lowering dust, ashes, and other refuse. By this means each plot of ground might be so utilised as to give house-room not merely to one, or two, or three, but to a dozen families; every family having a distinct house to itself, and enjoying all the privacy and comfort which that fact implies. The financial difficulty of providing sufficient accommodation at a reasonable cost would thus to a great extent be overcome, because, whereas the earth's surface is limited, and no more than one building can stand on one plot of ground, the direction towards the sky is unobstructed and illimitable, save by the climbing powers of man, which are rarely found to fail if sufficient

inducements be offered for making the effort.

Railways, again, might be made conducive to the improvement of the homes of the people, if the directors of the several companies having termini in large towns were capable of understanding their own interest so far as to think it worth while to cultivate that best and surest, and most productive, source of revenue-the pence of the poor, instead of devoting all their energies to the difficult task of extracting shillings from the rich. Were cheap trains more extensively run and periodical tickets at low rates granted to third-class passengers on the metropolitan lines, as well as on those having termini in other large towns, vast numbers of working men would make their homes in the suburbs, where land is less valuable and rents comparatively low, and thus not only secure wholesome and comfortable homes for their own families. but relieve the pressure upon those who remain to occupy the intramural dwellings. Railway magnates, however, are as yet but indifferently educated as to the best ways of serving the interests of their shareholders and developing the most productive sources of income; but they are beginning-at least some of them are-to obtain a glimpse of commonsense on the matter; and it is to be hoped that the educational process will make as rapid progress with them as it did with Mr. Disraeli's party in politics, and that we shall ere long have a radical reform in the whole system of railway management, to the profit and advantage at once of shareholders and the public.

Meanwhile, there are whole blocks of buildings, even entire streets and districts, in London and other cities and large towns, which might with advantage - and profit toobe pulled down and rebuilt on some such improved plan as that we have suggested. This, of course, need not be undertaken as a mere piece of philanthropic work, but as a pecuniary speculation, in which respect we feel certain it would be found to answer. The process, too, would have to be gradual; the work could not, and should not, be done all at once, because great temporary inconvenience would be caused thereby; but it need not be the less sure on that account; and on that account, too, it is all the more urgent that it should be set about forthwith. So we hope soon to see a commencement made; and with it a beginning of the end of the discomfort of the homes of the people and of the many evils that flow from their present faulty character.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Marquis de Lavalette has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, replacing the Marquis de Mou-tier, whose resignation has been accepted. M. Forcade de la Roquette has been appointed Minister of the Interior, in place of M. Pinard, and M. Gressier, Minister of Agriculture, the post previously occupied by M. Forcade de la Roquette. The Marquis de Moustier has been made a Senator; but M. Pinard, it is said, has declined a similar honour, and will take his place in the Chamber as an independent member. appointed Minister of

been made a Senator; but M. Pinard, it is said, has decided a similar honour, and will take his place in the Chamber as an independent member.

The Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial paid a visit on Friday week to Queen Isabella at the Hôtel du Pavillon de Rohan. The visit lasted about three quarters of an hour. On the Emperor and Empress withdrawing, the Spanish ex-Sovereigns conducted their visitors to the bottom of the staircase. When halfway down his Majesty of France stopped and said to the Queen, "I beseech you to come no further." But her Majesty insisted, and even went to the door of the Imperial carriage. There the Empress suddenly advanced to the Queen, and embracing her, said, "A Dios, mia cara amiga!" Shortly after the Spanish party returned the visit at the Tuileries.

The Electeur, a Liberal journal, gives a list of the press prosecutions which have taken place in France since the enactment of the new law of May 11 last, and the amount of the fine inflicted in each instance. The number of prosecutions has been sixty-four, and the fines amount in all to 121,957f. (£4878). La Lanterne stands out most conspicuously in the list. On Aug. 14 its editor was sentenced to fourteen months' imprisonment and flued 1400f.; and again, on Aug. 28, to fifteen months' imprisonment and 1200f. fine. Some of the fines were as low as 50f. The shortest term of imprisonment was twenty-three days. Several of the condemned papers were altogether suppressed. The Electeur abstains from all comment in publishing the list, but mentions that five fresh prosecutions have yet to take place.

ITALY.

A Budget Committee of the Italian Chamber has proposed that payment of the Italian quota of the Pontifical debt should be suspended; but the Finance Minister, Signor Cambray Digny, has refused, in the name of the Government, to listen to the proposal. General Menabrea, in the course of the debate which took place on the subject, pointed out that the Pontifical debt should not be confounded with the Roman question, and that the suspension suggested would not injure the Papal Government, but merely the creditors who had trusted to the good faith of the Italian

ROME. The Pope held a secret Consistory at the Vatican, on Monday, at which his Holiness nominated ten Archbishops and Bishops, six of them in partibus infidelium. He afterwards spoke upon the events in Spain, and deplored the many evils suffered there by the Church, mentioning particularly the danger threatening the unity of the faith, which had ever formed the chief glory of that Catholic nation.

A letter from Rome in the Paris Liberté states that Ajani and his A letter from Rome in the Paris Liberté states that Ajani and his companion, who have just been condemned to death by the Papal Government, are likely to receive a commutation of their sentence. Many prelates, it is said, were so impressed by the agitation which the execution of Monti and Tognetti aroused throughout all Italy, and are so apprehensive that even deeper agitation will be caused if the guillotine is again called into play, that they are doing all in their power to prevent this result. From Madrid we learn that the Papal Nuncio there has transmitted to the Pope the wish of the Provisional Government of Spain that the lives of the two prisoners should be spared.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

The municipal elections in Spain commenced last week, and have now terminated. In Madrid a large majority of the candidates returned are described as belonging to the "Democratic Monarchical" party, a term employed in the telegrams for the first time. The elections to the Constituent Cortes commenced in Spain last Saturday. In Madrid the members returned are said to belong to the Liberal Monarchical party. With one or two insignificant exceptions, the elections have been conducted with perfect order. In Seville and Barcelona the Democrats have elected their men.

Seville and Barcelona the Democrats have elected their men.

The official Gazette publishes a report from the civil Governor of Cadiz relative to the late disturbances in that town and at Puerta Santa Maria, which are attributed to some of the Republican party. The Cadiz municipality urges upon the Government to forget what has occurred, declaring, at the same time, that the vast majority of the citizens desire the maintenance of order and liberty.

Satisfactory news from Havannah has been received by the Government. Six thousand men have left for Cuba, and the Government declares its intention of sending as large a force as may be required to preserve order. It is officially stated that the Government will treat the colonies with the atmost sympathy, and will make every proper concession to their rights and interests; but it is determined, at the same time, to make every sacrifice to retain them.

retain them.

PRUSSIA.

The Upper House has rejected, by 72 votes to 41, a resolution carried by Herr Guerard in the Lower House, for guaranteeing unconditional freedom of speech in the latter Chamber, by amending art. 84 of the Constitution.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Both Turks and Greeks are pushing on their preparations for a contest. Hobart Pacha is reported to be blockading Syra with seven vessels. La Turquie contradicts a statement that the Porte had ordered that the Greeks residing in Roumania and Servia should be expelled; and it appears that the departure of the Greeks from Turkish territory has been postponed for thirty days. At Constantinople the Sultan's Greek provinces are reported to be perfectly quiet. On the other hand, Greece is said to be making great war preparations, and to have obtained permission to hoist the Russian flag on her vessels. The Bourse Gazette of St. Petersburg announces that in the event of hostilities between Turkey and Greece, Russia would place the Odessa division of her army on a war footing. There are rumours of a Ministerial crisis at Athens, and that M. Bulgaris is to be succeeded by M. Commendouros, who had given offence by advocating an arrangement with Turkey.

It is stated from Vienna that in consequence of a proposal made by Russia and supported by Prussia, a conference will probably be held for the purpose of preventing a conflict between Turkey and Greece. Austria is inclined to agree to the proposal, and it is not unlikely that Italy will also consent, though's whether the same views will be held by the Western Powers and the Porte is not yet positively known.

RUSSIA.

Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg, from Tiflis, that an attempt has been made to assassinate Mr. Taylor, the British Consul at Erzeroum. No cause is assigned for this act, nor are any

THE UNITED STATES.

THE UNITED STATES.

When President Johnson's Message, a summary of which has already appeared in our columns, was first presented to the Senate, that body refused to hear it read; but, after deliberation, the reading of the Message was permitted. The Senate continues the committee charged with the investigation into the alleged bribery and corruption of the senators during the impeachment trial. A resolution providing for negro suffrage in all the States has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. Wilson, and has been referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Robinson has again offered a resolution demanding the release of the Fenian-American prisoners, which was tabled. Test cases, involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender and Reconstruction Acts, have been brought before the Supreme Court.

It is rumoured that President Johnson, at the request of Mr.

Seward, has sent Mr. Caleb Cushing to Spain to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba.

SOUTH AMERICA.

According to advices from Lima of Nov. 14, a revolution was aminent both in the north and south of Peru, and financial affairs imminent both in the north and south of Peru, and financ were unsatisfactory.

The ports of Chili are again opened to Spanish vessels.

THE MINISTERIAL RE-ELECTIONS.

THIRTEEN of the new Ministers have this week been re-elected, in each case without opposition. Most of the Ministers delivered excellent speeches on the occasion. We give an epitome of the

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

and case without opposition. We give an epitome of the most important.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone was re-elected for Greenwich, The right hon, gentleman said that the electors of Greenwich had proved to him friends in need and friends indeed. The country had been appealed to on one of the clearest questions by the late Government; and everybody, he might say, understood the reply, and it was comprehended especially by the late Minister of the Crown. He was not there to challenge the discretion of the late Ministry, but it was evident that, by the verdict which the country had given, they had not that confidence which they had anticipated. It was the first case, he believed, upon record that a Ministry had melted away before the Parliament which they had themselves called into existence, without looking that Parliament in the face, without asking from it the judgment they had undertaken to challenge. He had been asked to undertake a task which he confessed he found himself almost unequal to; but if he was asked why he was willing to make the attempt, his answer was that he was sustained by the conviction of a good and just cause, by the belief that in the conduct of great questions which were before the country he should receive from his countrymen a considerate and indulgent treatment, his great object being to strengthen the institutions of the country and to establish unity, harmony, and concord amongst all classes in the empire. With regard to the particular subjects that would call for the immediate attention of the new Parliament, he would only refer to them in such a manner at least as to show that the Government were not insensible that great and heavy duties attached to them. They had indeed won a party triumph, and, above all, a triumph of the principles of a party—principles which would be embedded in important measures which would be necessary to give full effect to Parliamentary reform. There were many isperfections and anomalies attaching to the recent bill whi England by painful and harrowing manifestations, and it forced itself upon the consideration of every party. The Conservative party had admitted that the question of Ireland was the question of the day, and they had professed a policy of their own. As declared by Mr. Disraeli and the Earl of Mayo, that policy was to establish and endow with public funds the Roman Catholic institutions as well as the Presbyterian clergy in that country. He (Mr. Gladstone) would leave them to judge how far this would be satisfactory to the people of Ireland. Both sides admitting, therefore, that the condition of Ireland was the great question for the country to consider, he and his party felt they had no alternative but to adopt the measures they had proposed. They did not lie in wait for any measure which the Conservative Government might wish to propose, and then proceed to pick a hole in it; but they said they had a policy of their own which they would bring forward. They wished to do away with a system of Church establishment which was wholly unsuited to the country, and which had proved a source of discord and difficulty instead of a messenger of peace and blessing. They would, indeed, be unworthy of the special name they bore, the honoured name of politicians, were they now, on account of the idle reproaches which had been hurled against them, to halt and hang back in that career on which they had entered. There was another great question relating to Ireland which would require a speedy settlement—namely, that of the Irish land, and which would be dealt with in the order of succession. He had noticed with great pleasure the feeling which had been shown during the recent elections in regard to the Irish question. On all sides there was a determination expressed to assist the Government in essentially altering the state of ecclesiastical arrangements in Ireland. The clergy undoubtedly had shown a great attachment to their Church, but he wentured to think that they, with some few brilliant exceptions, had in this matter ex rei

be alarmed by such bugbears. Mr. Gladstone concluded amiost loud applause.

The President of the Board of trade.

Mr. Bright was re-elected at Birmingham without opposition. The right hon, gentleman said when he was elected five weeks ago he had no expectation or intention of putting the constituency to the trouble of reconsidering its choice. He appeared before them in a character which he had assumed with extreme reluctance. Mr. Gladstone, who had been called to office by, doubtless, the willing voice of the Queen, and by the concurrence of the vast majority of the people, soon after he proceeded to the formation of his Administration had asked him to join the Government, and he had reason to know that he made that proposition with the cordial and gracious acquiescence of her Majesty. He had very strong reasons for refusing to change his place in the House of Commons; but those reasons were only personal; and, though he believed them unanswered by the arguments which were used to induce him to change his position, they were based upon what he considered best for the interest of the great Liberal party and for the public service; and the private and personal reasons he had for refusing office yielded to the public reasons which were so strongly urged upon his consideration, and he had surrendered his inclination, and he might say also his judgment, to the opinions and judgment of his friends, Mr. Gladstone had at first proposed

that he should accept the office of Secretary of Stand many of his friends had urged upon him the passuming that post; he had been restrained, had been restrained, haborious duties, but chiefly because, holding the chiefly because, holding the chiefly because, as to the administration of Indian affait the country was not sufficiently and the the opinion of the country was not sufficiently adv his views, and if he had taken that office he sho himself unable to carry into execution principles whit to be sound, and he should also have felt that he we had come the himself distinctly wit of the great military departments of the Indian Government with the had accepted, perhaps he might have good, and perhaps he might have prevented some has save his constituents that, though he now stood a new character, he had not the smallest intention of his old one. He appealed to them to give his continuous consideration, and if at any time his votes in contradiction to votes he had given formerly, to judge by the results of the year's legisla whether, on such consideration, they could appear duct of the Government of which he had become Mr. Bright then spoke at length on public questions that the disorder which prevailed at the recent goand the intimidation which had been exercised in and counties had confirmed the arguments in favour and made many eminent converts in its favour. He public nominations might be dispensed with, and the desirable to have all public houses closed on the Che question of education was one which no do would consider, and which no Government could a cout of its catalogue of matters to be dealt with. He strong terms the gross and scandalous expenditure and said that no Government was deserving of the support of the people of this country which could nadministration of its affairs in a manner consistent wand security of England on a smaller sum than severity of England on a smaller sum th opinion of the country was not sufficiently adviews, and if he had taken that office he should be adviewed as the should be adverted by the should b

support of the people of this country which could a administration of its affairs in a manner consistent wand security of England on a smaller sum than sev year. It was the duty of the Government in the pre Parliament to settle finally, if it were possible, the of Ireland and the Irish Church, which was referrent the recent general election, and it should not with work it could not do. Mr. Bright concluded occupied nearly an hour in delivery by appealing the Birmingham for their sympathy and support on present Government.

The Chancellon of the Right Hon. Robert University of Lordon was proposed by Mr. Julians sconded by Mr. Quain. The Chancellor of the thanking the electors for the renewed proof of the said he presumed that nothing had occurred since he to diminish the confidence they felt in the new Government used for he could say nothing, in Government was not fully formed; indeed, his own fully filled, awaiting confirmation that evening. It he holder of which made himself disagreeable to the was prepared for all the observation and all which he might be exposed.

Mr. Cardwell was reacted without conscience.

THE SECRETARY FOR WAR.

Mr. Cardwell was re-elected without opposition, the city of Oxford, on his acceptance of office as Seche right hon, gentleman stated that, although it possible for him to examine the various details of e public would find that in the estimates for the evidence of a substantial reduction would exist time, he warned his hearers that the object of ret not to be attained in a single year. Mr. Cardwei time, he warned his hearers that the object of ret not to be attained in a single year. Mr. Cardwei the importance of doing justice to Ireland; and, the ballot, he wished to see freedom of election, pre that in this free country every man could give his very for the consequences.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALT.

Mr. Childers the First Lord of the Admiralty deep the first Lord of the Admiralty deep the first Lord of the Admiralty deep the first Lord of the Admiralty.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALT
Mr. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, dev
to naval affairs and the Irish Church. He briefly
reforms which were necessary for the proper work
partment, and which he intended to carry out,
question of the day, on which the national verdic
taken, he expressed himself in favour of a just,
conciliatory policy.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POOR-LAW BOA
Mr. Goschen, as the President of the Poor-Law Bo

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POOR-LAW BOAM. Goschen, as the President of the Poor-Law Bebelieved that great improvements, both legislativative, were possible in the department over which called upon to preside.

called upon to preside.

THE FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS
Mr. Layard was re-elected without open to the returning thanks he congratulated the elector met under less exciting circumstances than on a r and he trusted that if he had then said anything in moment that was offensive he should be forgiven. I the office of Commissioner of Works on conscient believing that in doing so he had acted in un views of the electors of Southwark. Believing that views of the electors of Southwark. Believing that had acted and always would act conscientiously, to waive any private considerations. The pr Mr. Layard added, was the most democratic had, and the House of Commons was the most of He was proud to say that, years ago, he had advoc of Mr. Bright to office, and now he was only too he right hon. gentleman was a member of the Govern certain that Mr. Gladstone would carry out the gre had already advocated, if allowed to do so by the doubt, would throw every obstacle in his way. was certain—the expenditure of the War Office mu as well as that of some other departments. Reduct must be the great aim of a Liberal Government. another question (most important)—viz., the expenditude Parliament respecting it. With respect to the Education of the Common than the could assure his constituents that a measure would a Parliament respecting it. With respect to the Education of the constituents that a measure would a Parliament respecting it. he could assure his constituents that a measure would parliament respecting it. With respect to the Eahe was decidedly in favour of non-intervention. Let and Christians settle their own differences

In answer to a question, the right hon, gentlems not say what was the intention of Mr. Gladstone the appropriation of the revenues of the Irish Churthey were not to be devoted to religious purposes.

they were not to be devoted to religious purposes.

THE LAW OFFICERS.

The law officers of the Crown were re-elected at Exeter respectively. The Attorney-General, in de Irish Church, took occasion to speak of Mr. Glads as a compact as well as a large one, and pointed ou nitude of the issues involved would be sufficient question occupy most of the Session. The Solicit pressed a hope that the constituencies, in their anx Irish Church controversy set at rest, would not los importance of land tenure, the ballot, and the education of the session of the session.

people.

OTHER MINISTERS.

The other Ministers re-elected were Mr. Forster, dent of the Council, at Bradford; Mr. Stansfeld, of the Treasury, at Halifax; Lord John Hay, one the Admiralty, at Ripon; and Captain the Hon. J. new War Lord of the Treasury, at Truro.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT is reported in com-journey of the frish mail from London last Saturday. W North Wales, a passenger was seen to stretch forth his pistol at the moment that an up train from Holyhead w is believed that the shot was aimed at the driver and the

HER MAJESTY'S NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS to the poor of the parishes of St. John, Windsor, Holy Trinity, and Clewer will be distributed Friday next, New-Year's Day. The sum intended for the purpose ill be spent in beef and coals, tickets for which will be dispensed by he aid of the local clergy. The distribution of the meat will take place in be butchers' market at the Townhall, the coals being sent to the homes of the numerous recipients.

the numerous recipients.

SIR JOSEPH NAPIER, ex-Lord Justice of Appeal, and twice Lord Chancellor of Ireland under Lord Derby's Government, has been nominated a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the place of the late Lord Kingsdown. The recommendation was made by Lord Cairns, and was confirmed by the present Lord Chancellor of England. It is the first instance of an Irish Judge being appointed a member of the Judicial Committee.

nt Mr. Caleb Cushing to Spain to open negotiations se of Cuba.

SOUTH AMERICA.

advices from Lima of Nov. 14, a revolution was in the north and south of Peru, and financial affairs Chili are again opened to Spanish vessels.

MINISTERIAL RE-ELECTIONS

the new Ministers have this week been re-elected, thout opposition. Most of the Ministers delivered has on the occasion. We give an epitome of the

these on the occasion. We give an epitome of the occasion. When it is a contry of the clearest questions by the late gentleman said that the electors of Greenwich had friends in need and friends indeed. The country led to on one of the clearest questions by the late indeverybody, he might say, understood the reply, aprehended especially by the late Minister of the senot there to challenge the discretion of the late it was evident that, by the verdict which they had twas the first case, he believed, upon record that melted away before the Parliament which they had ed into existence, without looking that Parliament hout asking from it the judgment they had underage. He had been asked to undertake a task which they found himself almost unequal to; but if he was was willing to make the attempt, his answer was tained by the conviction of a good and just cause, that in the conduct of great questions which were try he should receive from his countrymen a connuclingent treatment, his great object being to institutions of the country and to establish unity, concord amongst all classes in the empire. With carticular subjects that would call for the immediate enew Parliament, he would only refer to them in at least as to show that the Government were not great and heavy duties attached to them. They a a party triumph, and, above all, a triumph of the party—principles which would be embodied in important of the recent bill which would require a significant of the recent bill which would require a significant of the recent bill which would require a significant of the recent bill which would require a significant of the recent bill which would require a significant of the recent bill which would require a say to be decided. Mr. Gladstone said he had at his vote in favour of open voting, and would conduct the subject of the compound householders now stood. The was also undoubtedly required amendment, and the epople mus HE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY. unful and harrowing manifestations, and it forced consideration of every party. The Conservative itted that the question of Ireland was the question of sinful and harrowing manifestations, and it forced consideration of every party. The Conservative it to detect the consideration of reland was the question of the land was the question of the land was the question of the land was the question of the public funds the Koman Catholic institutions as Presbyterian clergy in that country. He (Mr. dd leave them to judge how far this would be satished people of Ireland. Both sides admitting, therefore, ion of Ireland was the great question for the country and his party felt they had no alternative but to sures they had proposed. They did not lie in wait to which the Conservative Government might wish then proceed to pick a hole in it; but they said cay of their own which they would bring forward, to do away with a system of Church establishment olly unsuited to the country, and which had proved ord and difficulty instead of a messenger of peace. They would, indeed, be unworthy of the special to the country, and which had proved ord and hand hang back in that career on which they There was another great question relating to would require a speedy settlement—namely, firsh land, and which would be dealt with of succession. He had noticed with great early the thrish question. On all sides there was a expressed to assist the Government in essentially to of ecclesiastical arrangements in Ireland. The edily had shown a great attachment to their Church, I to think that they, with some few brilliant extitis matter ex reised their influence improperly; he was glad to feel that that influence had been conviction that they were doing their duty. They here might be foolish as well as wise men among daing generally, they were men of earnestness, and respect of the people by working hard in their it appeared to him that the Church of England early well content to take her chance among the coming times so long as her clergy strove to dor his part, he could look forward with cheerfulness. It was idle to suppose that a Church could be indicated the proper of the people. He idea that the

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE. Tas re-elected at Birmingham without opposition, gentleman said when he was elected five weeks ago tation or intention of purting the constituency to econsidering its choice. He appeared before them which he had assumed with extreme reluctance. Mr. had been called to office by, doubtless, the willing een, and by the concurrence of the vast majority of a after he proceeded to the formation of his Adminked him to join the Government, and he had reason he made that proposition with the cordial and scence of her Majesty. He had very strong reasons change his place in the House of Commons; but were only personal; and, though he believed them the arguments which were used to induce him to tion, they were based upon what he considered best to of the great Liberal party and for the public eprivate and personal reasons he had for refusing to the public reasons which were so strongly consideration, and he had surrendered his inclimitation of the stream of the friends. Mr. Gladstone had at first proposed

that he should accept the office of Secretary of State for India, and many of his friends had urged upon him the propriety of his assuming that post; he had been restrained, however, from accepting it partly because of physical inability to undertake its laborious duties, but chiefly because, holding the opinions which he lad expressed twelve years ago, opinions which he still believed to be sound, as to the administration of Indian affairs, he felt that the opinion of the country was not sufficiently advanced to adopt his views, and if he had taken that office he should have found himself unable to carry into execution principles which he believed to be sound, and he should also have felt that he was in his wrong 1 lace. If he had connected himself distinctly with the direction of the great military departments of the Indian Government in the office which he had accepted, perhaps he might have done a little good, and perhaps he might have prevented some harm. He could assure his constituents that, though he now stood before them in a new character, he had not the smallest intention of getting rid of his old one. He appealed to them to give his conduct in office a lenient consideration, and if at any time his votes might appear in contradiction to votes he had given formerly, he asked them to juvige by the results of the year's legislation, and ask whether, on such consideration, they could approve the conduct of the Government of which he had become a member, Mr. Bright then spoke at length on public questions. He declared that the disorder which prevailed at the recent general election and the intimidation which had been exercised in many boroughs and counties had confirmed the arguments in favour of the ballot, and made many eminent converts in its favour. He thought that public nominations might be dispensed with, and that it would be desirable to have all public houses closed on the days of polling. The question of education was one which no doubt Parliament would consider, and which no Government could al

Birmingham for their sympathy and support on behalf of the present Government.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

The re-election of the Right Hon. Robert Lowe for the University of Lordon was proposed by Mr. Julian Goldsmid and sconded by Mr. Quain. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in thanking the electors for the renewed proof of their confidence, said he presumed that nothing had occurred since he last met them to diminish the confidence they felt in the new Government. Of the Government itself he could say nothing, inasmuch as the Government was not fully formed; indeed, h's own office was not fully filled, awaiting confirmation that evening. His was a post the holder of which made himself disagreeable to everybody; but he was prepared for all the observation and all the obloquy to which he might be exposed. which he might be exposed.

which he might be exposed.

THE SECRETARY FOR WAR.

Mr. Cardwell was re-elected without opposition, on Tuesday, for the city of Oxford, on his acceptance of office as Secretary for War. The right hon, gentleman stated that, although it had been impossible for him to examine the various details of expenditure, the public would find that in the estimates for the ensuing year evidence of a substantial reduction would exist. At the same time, he warned his hearers that the object of retrenchment was not to be attained in a single year. Mr. Cardwell then spoke of the importance of doing institute to Ireland, and with respect to

possible for him to examine the various details of expenditore, the public would find that in the estimates for the ensuing year evidence of a substantial reduction would exist. At the same time, he warned his hearers that the object of retrenchment was not to be attained in a single year. Mr. Cardwell then spoke of the importance of doing justice to Ireland; and, with respect to the ballot, he wished to see freedom of election, preferring to think that in this free country every man could give his vote and fear not for the consequences.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Mr. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, devoted his speech to naval affairs and the Irish Church. He briefly alluded to the r. forms which were necessary for the proper working of his department, and which he intended to carry out. On the great question of the day, on which the national verdict had just been taken, he expressed himself in favour of a just, moderate, and conciliatory policy.

THE PIRSTDENT OF THE POOR-LAW BOARD.

Mr. Goschen, as the President of the Poor-Law Board, hoped and believed that great improvements, both legislative and administrative, were possible in the department over which he had been called upon to preside.

Mr. Layard was re-elected without opposition for Sonthwark. In returning thanks he congratulated the electors that they had met under less exciting circumstances than on a recent occasion, and he trusted that if he had then said anything in the heat of the moment that was offensive he should be forgiven. He had accepted the office of Commissioner of Works on conscientions principles, believing that in doing so he had acted in unison with the views of the electors of Southwark. Believing that Mr. Gladstone had acted and always would act conscientiously, he felt bound to waive any private considerations. The present Ministry, Mr. Layard added, was the most democratic we had ever had, and the House of Commons was the most democratic also. He was proud to say that, years ago, he had advocated the claims of

they were not to be devoted to religious purposes.

THE LAW OFFICERS.

The law officers of the Crown were re-elected at Plymouth and Exeter respectively. The Attorney-General, in dealing with the Irish Church, took occasion to speak of Mr. Gladstone's majority as a compact as well as a large one; and pointed out that the magnitude of the issues involved would be sufficient to make this question occupy most of the Session. The Solicitor-General expressed a hope that the constituencies, in their anxiety to see the Irish Church controversy set at rest, would not lose sight of the importance of land tenure, the ballot, and the education of the people.

people.

OTHER MINISTERS.

The other Ministers re-elected were Mr. Forster, the Vice-President of the Council, at Bradford; Mr. Stansfeld, the Third Lord of the Treasury, at Halifax; Lord John Hay, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, at Ripon; and Captain the Hon. J. C. Vivian, the new War Lord of the Treasury, at Truro.

An ENTRAORDINARY INCIDENT is reported in connection with the journey of the fillsh mail from London last Saturday. When near Mostyn, North Wales, a passenger was seen to stretch forth his hand and fire a pistel at the moment that an up train from Holyhead was passing, and it is believed that the shot was aimed at the driver and the stoker.

NEWS FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The New Service of the control of search and supports is entered the course of the control of search and supports which within the limits of the three kingdons, or even beyond them, appered in the will that the news of the day shall reach us once in every twenty-four hours, and to go through the commercial part of the control of the search of the sea

of the weather at the Orkney Islands, the price of shares on the Stock Exchange, the number of times the Queen walked on the Windsor slopes, the "form" of the racing favourite of the hour, the intentions of the Ministry, the latest squabble between parish guardians, the last murder, the most recent effort of public benevolence, crime, theology, politics, science—are all packed up and sent forth on their mission. The single word "news" comprises these, and early morning at a great newsagent's has a poetry in its very prose.—Daily News.

NEW PLAN OF DEFENCES ON THE SCHELDT.

NEW PLAN OF DEFENCES ON THE SCHELDT.

We have not yet reached the end of those inventions which it was once supposed would put an end to war by making it too terrible for humanity to contemplate; and the latest adaptation of science to instruments of destruction has been exemplified on the Scheldt, that sluggish river, once the very synonym for peaceful calm and unruffled repose; where nothing but a slow fishing-boat, an occasional barge, or a few ponderous, sleepy-headed cattle disturbed the quiet of the scene. From its rise in the small lake in the hills of Ardennes to Cambrai, where it becomes navigable, and so on to the point where it enters Belgium, and afterwards on its whole course, past Tournai, Hainault, West Flanders, Antwerp, and so on to Flushing, there is nothing to suggest excitement, or, rather, there was nothing until the Belgian artillery officers, under General Chazal, ex-Minister of War, commenced their operations. It would be impossible here to give a complete description in detail of the extraordinary apparatus that is destined to make the river alt gether impassable to an enemy's ships. Suffice it to say that in a dark chamber, on the principle of the camera obscura, is a table on which a perfect plan of that portion of the river necessary to be defended is placed. On this plan, which is made to an exact scale, the approach of any vessel along the stream is immediately reflected; and at certain distances on the plan itself are set small knobs or buttons, which represent the torpedoes sunk in the stream. While one person is intently watching this picture, another is waiting to apply the electric current to a battery the reservoirs of which are numbered to correspond with the buttons on the plan, and are connected with the torpedoes on the various lines of defence. In this way it is believed that an enemy's vessel may be exploded at the moment it reaches the spot indicated on the plan, while the operation may be carried on as successfully from a great height as from the low banks of the Sche

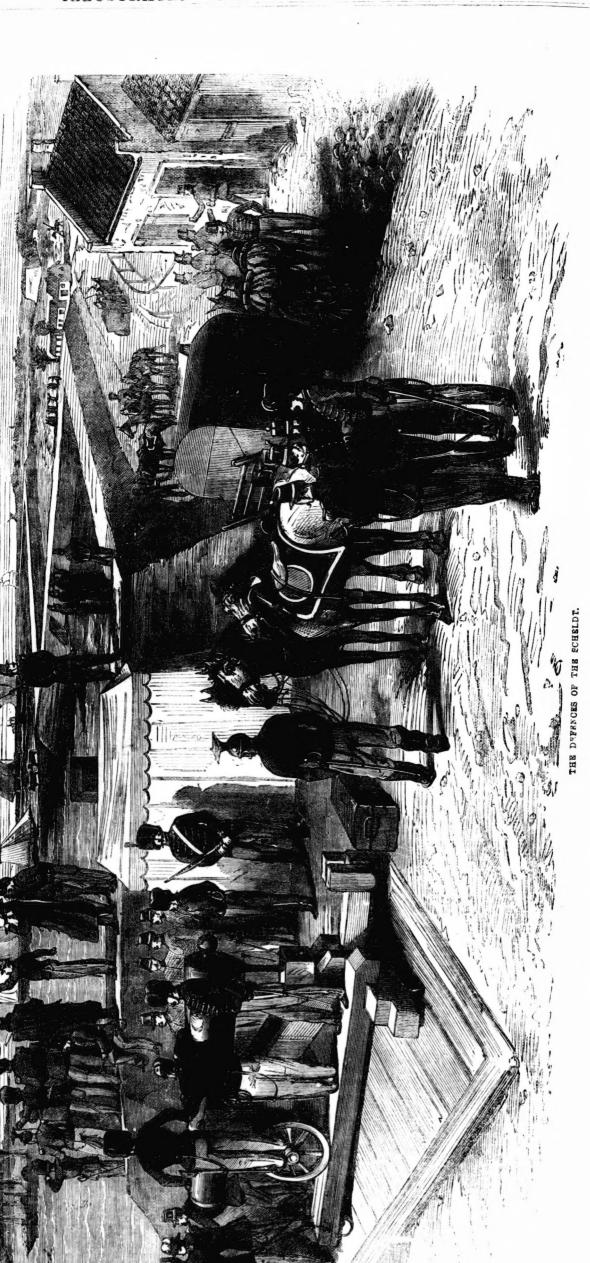
THE LESURQUES TRIAL IN FRANCE.

exploded at the moment it reaches the spot indicated on the plan, while the operation may be carried on as successfully from a great height as from the low banks of the Scheldt.

THE LESURQUES TRIAL IN FRANCE.

READEIS of French newspapers for the last seventy years are familiar with the "Affaire Lesurques;" and, if any historical proposition might be thought demonstrated, it is that the unfortunate individual bearing that name was the victim of a judicial error. He was tried, condemned, and guillotined, as having been one of five highwaymen who robbed the Lyons mail at Montgeron, in the forest of Bondy, a few leagues from Paris. A year later the real man, for whom he was mistaken, a notorious robber named Dubose, was convicted and executed at Versailles, the witnesses who deposed against him admitting that they were mistaken when they accused Lesurques. A great and underhable fact is, that six heads were cut off for a crime committed but by live persons. Lesurques was a respectable and wealthy bourgeois of Faris, heads were cut off for a crime committed but by live persons. Lesurques was a respectable and wealthy bourgeois of Faris, heads were cut off the parish the properties of the place where the crime was committed. He was one of a crowd of curious spectators; hanging about the police office in Parish when four of the robbers were brought up for examination, and one of the witnesses pointed him out and swore that he was a fifth. A more extraordinary case of mistaken identity was never heard of. Lesurques was within a few months of the same age as Dubosq, and had about him almost identical marks and sears. In an early stage of the cause the presiding judge was prejudiced against him by the fact of his having, to save some small fees, made use of a passport belonging to his brother. The very next day after his conviction a country judge de pair wort to Paris that he knew Lesurques was innocent. At that time the executive power did not possess the prevolute of parish, and the case of the parish dependent of t

READING ROOM AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The acquisition of Sir Charles Eastlake's art-library, said to be one of the finest in existence, recently purchased by the National Gallery, and the removal of the library of the Royal Academy to Burlington House, have induced the trustees to form a collection embracing every attainable work relating to the fine arts, and to establish a library of reference and reading-room for the use of students, and accessible for the public under certain regulations.







TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

(In all cases to be paid in advance.) Stamped Edition, to go free by post.

Three Months, 4s. 4d.; Six Months, 8s. 8d.; Twelve Months, 17s. 4d. Post-Office Orders to be made payable to THOMAS FOX, Strand Branch. Four Stamps should be sent for Single Copies.

Office: 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.



THE RETIREMENT OF MR. MILL.

It appears to be taken for certain, and not without reason that Mr. John Stuart Mill will not, in any case whatever, return to Parliament. Even supposing that an opportunity were to occur at once, whether by the displacement of Mr.W. H. Smith upon the petition against his return, or otherwise, it is not quite certain that Mr. Mill's reappearance in the House of Commons would be the most desirable thing. It would, of course, be a good sign if Westminster came forward, repenting, and reclaimed that crown, as Queen of the Constituencies, of which Punch, in judicial form, lately deprived her ; but, if Mr. Mill were to accept a renewed invitation at her hands would the general result be felicitous? In the first place, Mr. Mill is not young ; he is, in fact, more than sixty years of age; and his is a temperament upon which late hours, the wear and tear of outer life, and, above all, the disappointments and rebuffs which come home, in a hard, practical shape, to the working politician, must rapidly and severely tell. An evening contemporary lately observed that Mr. Gladstone was too thin-skinned for jobbery; Mr. Mill is too thin-skinned for the knocking about which men like Lord Palmerston, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Lowe take as indifferently as the pantaloon at Christmas takes the blows of the harle quin's lath. If he were a younger man, it would be different, for a tender skin will corrugate and harden in time; but Mr. Mill is too old to undergo without detriment the horseplay and rough hitting of active politics and we cannot spare—the whole intelligent world of Europe and America cannot spare—such a man from a sphere in which he is sure of honour in order that

he may be made the butt of mediocrities. This, indeed, touches upon the chief serious reason which always existed against Mr. Mill entering, at his age, upon an active political career. It was not that he was unlikely to be useful, but that he was likely to be treated with disrespect, made the subject of dishonestly-derisive leaders, and scoffed at in ribald caricatures. It was certain that he would get bespattered with mud; and he has. His courage-call it, if you will, his very indiscreet fanaticism - on the Irish land question, and on questions relating to women's rights; his obstinate refusal to see daylight on the subject of the ballot; his utter indifference to all cynical constructions of the implied compact between a member of Parliament and his constituents: all this (to employ a vulgarism which the associations of the season will, perhaps, excuse) has been "nuts" to Gath and Askelon; and though Mr. Mill has done nothing to blush for, his friends cannot help blushing for him—the blush of indignation, not of shame. His services, considering how little there is to quote in solid shape, have been great. It was a small thing that by a single stroke of criticism in one of his very first appearances in Parliament, he saved the country many thousands of pounds, though we strongly suspect he may be missed as a financial critic in the present Parliament. The chief service he has rendered to England has been in giving sudden douche-baths of chivalric honesty right upon the debilitated spine of modern political good faith. Even if he had never done anything tangible whatever—if he had never made, for example, his great Reform speech and his speech on the reduction of the National Debt-it would have been a considerable service that he should successfully contest Westminster as he did, and go triumphantly into Parliament, unpledged, and yet come out of it without a single imputation of laxity, indifference to the duty of a representative, or breach of any implied trust. The Pall Mall Gazette justly calls attention to the instructive fact, which has more than once been noticed in these columns, that the greatest living master of the utilitarian system of morals, which is so abundantly cried down as grovelling and mean, should have split, if split he has, upon the rock of Quixotism. Now, the fact may be read in different ways, and the writer in the Pall Mall Gazette is a well-known and very distinguished adherent of Mr. Mill's views; but, whatever the fact may be supposed to prove, our contemporary has rightly stated it:—
"The unfeeling logician turns out to be the most eager, the most impulsive, the most enthusiastic of mankind, and is snubbed accordingly by sensible people who are incapable of understanding what an argument means." If, then, we would not urge (though we should have the right to condemn) the return of Mr. Mill to practical politics, it is because society cannot afford to see one of the greatest of its teachers and helpers snubbed and misunderstood, and not its teachers and helpers snubbed and misunderstood, an

because Mr. Mill would not be a profoundly capable and most useful man in a legislative assembly like the present

THE HEAD OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

SIR BICHARD MAYNE has been seriously ill, and, it is said, means to retire immediately "on a full pension and a baronetcy." Well, may be enjoy them long, is the worst wish we have for the Chief Commissioner, provided he will only relieve us of his official presence without unnecessary delay. He has had a long, and in many respects a useful, career; but times are changed; Sir Richard is changed (though not for the better); the work is too much for his energies, and the task of adequately providing for the protection of the lives and property of the inhabitants of the metropolis and its vicinity appears to be beyond his strength. We want a younger and a more vigorous man; and one, moreover, whose mind is not hampered by preconceived notions and routine modes of working.

And thereby hangs a most important question—namely, what manner of man ought Sir Richard's successor to be? As matters now stand he must be a lawyer; but of course that could be altered if the necessities of the case should seem to require it, though some legal knowledge would appear to be indispensable to the chief of such a body as the metropolitan police. Military men are in requisition as heads of police organisations, and in many respects they bring qualifications to the work that are of great value. Still, there is danger in giving the police force too much of a military character. Sir Richard Mayne, though not a soldier, made drill a somewhat too prominent feature of police training; and professional soldiers are, as a rule, likely to carry the system still further. A man, therefore, who would combine the qualifications of the lawyer with those of the soldier would seem best suited to the post of Chief Commissioner. But there is another important point to be kept in view: he must have a thorough knowledge of the criminal classes, their persons, their habits, and their haunts, as well as of the best means of dealing with them. Moreover, he must be able to introduce and organise a completely new plan of management into the metropolitan force, so as to secure the greatest degree of efficiency along with the most rigid economy of cost. It will, perhaps, be difficult to find such a man; but we fear that till be is discovered, and his services secured, the public safety in the metropolis will not be adequately provided for. Perhaps the volunteer movement may have fitted some member of the legal profession for the work, by enabling him to acquire, in addition to the necessary legal knowledge, skill in the handling, organising, and disciplining of bodies of men. At all events, that seems to us, with our present lights, the most likely source from which a new Chief Commissioner may be obtained.

THE BRIGHTON AND THE SOUTH-EASTERN COMPANIES have entered into working arrangements, founded on the joint-purse system, and a percentage division of receipts. The agreement applies to all the places at which the two lines at present compete, and the companies bind themselves not to promote any extensions without mutual consent.

A CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS from the clergy of the diocese of London to Dr. Tait upon his elevation to the primacy was presented at Willis's Rooms on Monday. There was a large attendance of clergy. The Archibishop-Elect expressed himself much gratified at the appreciation of his labours in the London diocese which the presentation of the address evinced.

labours in the London diocese which the presentation of the address evinced.

Two Men, Named Bisgrove and Sweet, were last week sentenced to death at Taunton for the wilful murder of a man named Cornish, at Wells. Immediately after the condemnation, Bisgrove made a statement to an Independent minister whom he had desired to see tending to show that he alone was the murderer, and that his fellow-convict was entirely innocent of the crime for which he had been condemned.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE.—An outrage of a character unusual on an English line of railway was perpetrated on the London and North Western line at a late hour on Friday night week. As a train was leaving Edgbaston for Birmingham, a man suddenly leaped into the box occupied by the guard, threw a quantity of naphtha into his eyes, and, taking advantage of the temporary bindness thus occasioned, selzed a box containing about £70, and made his escape. A man who has been fourteen years in the employment of the company, and who is presumed to have known that the box contained the day's receipts at one of the stations, is in custody; and a sum of £27 has been found in his possession.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—The issues to be tried in the case of "Hoare v-

is in custody; and a sum of £27 has been found in his possession.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—The issues to be tried in the case of "Hoare v. Wilson," which involves the question whether Hampstead Heath is to be kept for the use of the public or for the benefit of an individual, were finally framed, on Monday, before the Master of the Rolls, ready for the trial that is to take place in the Court of Exchequer. They are eleven in number, and, from their comprehensiveness, it may be hoped that a settlement of them will leave no room for further litigation. At the same time, it is useless to conceal the fact that the gentleman who, from a sense of duty, has so generously undertaken the responsibility of moving in the case as plaintiff, will have a long and difficult battle to fight, and the public should take care that he suffers no pecuniary loss by his intervention in their behalf.

their behalf.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY BRIDGE FROM DOVER TO CALAIS.—The Academy of Sciences of Paris, through M. Leverrier, Director of the Observatory of Paris, and Marshal Vaillant, Minister Aide-de-Camp to the Emperer, has just requested M. Charles Boutet, the projector of the Anglo-French railway bridge, to hold a special conference, at which are to be present the Ministers of Public Works, of War, of Marine, of Public Burstruction; Marshal Vaillant; General Favé, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor and Director of the Ecole Polytechnique; Count de Cardaillac, Director des Bătiments Civils (Board of Works); all the members of the academy, and a great number of gentlemen of high standing in the scientific world. The grand hall of the Collège de France is to be placed at M. Boutet's disposal for this purpose; and the conference will in all probability be held as soon as the large plans are completed, which are now being drawn for submission to the Emperor, in obedience to his Majesty's command.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN has now fifteen grandchildren alive; and the number is likely, as we hear, to be shortly increased.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS has, through the Belgian Vice-Consul, conferred the order of Leopold on Mr. Frederick Taylor, President of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY publicly opened, on Tuesday afternoon, the new home for destitute children at Bisley, which has been erected in connection with the excellent institution in Queen-street. About two hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, and towards the close of the proceedings liberal subscriptions were announced.

SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, the Governor of Bombay, is to be an extra Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR G. M. GIFFARD is to be the new Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery, in succession to the present Lord Chancellor. His Lordsbip, who was promoted to the Equity bench in March last, on Lord Hatherley's appointment to the Court of Appeal, will be succeeded, as Vice-Chancellor, by Mr. W. H. James, Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster.

THE MOST REV. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY has been elected president of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, in the room of his

Hatherley's appointment to the Court of Appeal, will be succeeded, as Vice-Chancellor, by Mr. W. H. James, Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster.

THE MOST REV. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY has been elected president of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, in the room of his most rev. predecessor in the archiepiscopal see.

THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL is gazetted Mistress of the Robes; the Duke of St. Albans, Captain of the Yeomanry of the Guard; the Earl of Morley, a Lord in Waiting; Mr., Greville-Nugent, M.P., a Groom in Waiting; Lord at Lord in Waiting; Mr., Greville-Nugent, M.P., a Groom in Waiting; Lord at Tabley, Treasurer of the Household; and Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Controller. The new Admiralty Board is also gazetted. It consists of Mr. Childers, Admiral Sir S. C. Dacres, Admiral Sir S. R. Robinson, Controller of the Navy, Lord John Hay, M.P., and Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P.

LORD CAIRNS has declined the Justiceship of Appeal which had been offered to him in very handsome terms by the Lord Chancellor. Ill-health is the reason assigned by the noble and learned Lord for declining the post. He has been ordered by his physicians to proceed to Italy for a season.

SIR WILLIAM SNAGG has been appointed Chief Justice of British Guiana; Mr. S. S. Bell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope; and Mr. C. T. Smith, a Puisne Judge in the same court.

MR. WILLIAM CARLETON, the Irish novelist, is in a very precarious state of health. His recovery is not expected.

THE WELSH NATIONAL EISTEDFODD for 1869 will be held, the first week in August, at Brecon.

A New Society Called the Conservative members for South Derbyshire, died at Shipley Hall, on Friday afternoon week, after a few days' illness, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

Colonel WRIGHT, the Conservative member for Nottingham, has written to the local papers stating that it is his intention to resign his seat shortly, on account of ill health.

ACTION is about to be taken by a shareholder against the directors of Overend,

summons has been granted, which is to be heard at the Mansion House, summons has been granted, which is to be heard at the Mansion House, on Jan. I.

SIR RICHARD MAYNE, though somewhat better, is still confined to his house. It is understood that, acting on the advice of his family and friends, he will shortly tender his resignation, though he had hoped "to die in harness." It is intimated that Sir Richard will retire on a full pension and a Baronetey.

THE FEAST OF ST. THOMAS falling on Monday, the wardmotes of the city of London were held, and the Common Councilmen for the ensuing year elected. The proceedings generally had no special interest.

THE PENSION OF £100 yearly, granted to Mr. Neilson, Parliamentary reporter, has been declined, and the Times has conferred an annuity of that amount upon him.

THE FIRST CONTEST since the close of the general election took place, on Tuesday, at Wareham, and resulted in the return of Mr. Drax, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of sixty-six over Mr. Calcraft, the brother of the late member.

A SAD STORY OF SUFFERING AT SEA has been told by the survivors of the John Duncan, which sailed, on the 2nd ult, from St. John's, New Brunswick, for Liverpool. For nearly three weeks fearful weather was encountered in the Atlantic, and thirteen of the ship's company lost their lives.

THE PROVINCIAL MUNICIPALITIES OF HUNGARY are sending ad-

ves.
THE PROVINCIAL MUNICIPALITIES OF HUNGARY are sending adverses of gratitude to M. Deak for the services he has rendered to the

dresses of gratitude to M. Deak for the services he has rendered to the country.

A PETITION HAS BEEN FILED against the return of Mr. John Hardy, one of the Conservative members for South Warwickshire. The petition alleges treating and undue influence; but the seat is not claimed for either Lord Hyde or Sir Robert Hamilton, the Liberal candidates.

THE MARRIAGE OF EARL PERGY, M.P., eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland, and Lady Edith Campbell, eldest daughter of the Duke of Argyll, was solemnised, on Wednesday, at St. George's Church, Nottinghill, in the presence of a very numerous congregation.

MADAME RACHEL has been admitted to bail, herself in £1000 and two sureties in £500 each, pending the arguments on the writ of error.

A GENTLEMAN NAMED NICHOLLS obtained a verdict, on Monday, at Liverpool, against the London and North-Western Railway Company for £2000, as compensation for injuries he sustained in an accident on the company's line.

PORTRAIT-MODELS OF MARSHAL SERBAND AND COMMENTAL SERB

A GENTLEMAN NAMED NICHOLLS obtained a verdict, on Monday, at Liverpool, against the London and North-Western Railway Company for £2000, as compensation for injuries he sustained in an accident on the company's line.

PORTRAIT-MODELS OF MARSHAL SERRANO AND GENERAL PRIM have just been added to Madame Tussand's popular exhibition.

THE IRISH JOURNALS find satisfaction in the circumstance that Earl Spencer, the new Lord Lieutenant, is connected with the county of Kilkenny. He is uncle to Lord Clifden, Lady Spencer being sister to Viscountess Clifden. Earl Spencer is also one of the trustees for the management of the Clifden property during the Viscount's minority.

THE TESTIMONIAL proposed to be presented to General Peel on his retirement from political life now amounts to about £900. The testimonial is expected to be presented to the gallant General at a public dinner at Huntigdon, but the date has not yet been fixed.

IN THE WATERS supplied by the Lambeth and Southwark and Vauxhall Water Companies there are twenty grains of impurity per gallon, of which half a grain is organic.

THE FIRST ALTERATION which has taken place in the Government account at the Bank of England since the change of Ministry has been the prompt repayment to the Bank of the sum of £1,000,000, which had been borrowed in the time of the late Premier.

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES has passed a resolution of sympathy with the Spaniards in their efforts to establish a more liberal government, and has urged them to put an end to slavery.

SIR CHARLES FOX'S scheme for constructing a railway from Liverpool to Birkenhead by means of a tunnel under the Mersey was approved of at a meeting of Liverpool merchants held on Monday. The total cost of the enterprise is estimated to amount to £446,000; but £20,000 only is the sum which it is proposed to raise in the first instance, and that will be expenced upon the driving of an experimental tunnel under the river bed.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES are taking legal proceedings against the parish priest of Corno G

THE PETITIONERS against the return of the three Liberal members for the city of London having falled to deposit the needful security, the petitions have been dropped. It seems clear that they were merely lodged as a precautionary move in case a petition should be sent in by Baron Rothschild against the election of Mr. Bell.

against the election of Mr. Bell.

SIR CULLING EARDLEY, BART., who, in January last, was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for bigamy, has been released, through the influence of the late Government, his health being in a precarious state. He has gone to Madeira, and will remain abroad until the term of his sentence has

expired.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY was enacted at Marple Bridge last Saturday night. About ten o'clock James M'Donnell, James Nally, and five or six other Irishmen, were drinking at the Greyhound Inn when M'Donnell and Nally quarrelled. M'Donnell pulled out a knife and stabbed Nally in the neck, destroying the windpipe and severing the jugular vein. This was on the Derbyshire side of the river. Nally ran to get medical assistance on the Cheshire side, but his strength failed, and he was a corpse in less than a quarter of an hour. M'Donnell was taken into custody and conveyed to Stockport county police station.

THE LOUNGER.

THE LOUNGER.

In one of my articles I incidentally remarked that farmers had returned one of their own class. A leshire calls me over the coals for this blunder. We that it was simply a mistake of a name made writing. I meant to say Aberdeenshire West. We speak of Perthshire in due order, I thus wrote thave gained a vote in Perthshire; but the Hoacomplished gentleman. Whoever Mr. Parker it to say that he is not the equal of Sir William St. &c. Upon this remark of mine the aforesaid correthrough eight pages of manuscript to prove that remarkable man and likely to be a far more efficiently was Sir W. S. Maxwell. I cannot reprint this effort here are in it some facts worthy of notice, give my readers. Mr. Parker is the son of a Livenephew of Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary at War, and Major of the University Volunteers. For som as Mr. Cardwell's private secretary, and, in my informant, he is well up in "the sciently and an eloquent speaker; and, further, we "Gladstone speaks of him as Peel spoke thirt Gladstone." In short, here is the coming man. Is glad to hear. It is very pleasant to learn tunfathomed cave of new memberdom there is on ray serene. By-the-way, Mr. Parker's victory is a very astonishing fact. He is an Engli only had one agent; he spent little money; whils a local magnate, has a name renowned in Scotlar Keir "—emiloyed many agents, and spent a very yet Parker beat Stirling of Keir by 279 votes.

I have received another letter which civility required to moment to say that, whenever there was old enough to sit in Parliament, a Watkin Williams-Wynn, of Wynnstaye, is the not too much to say that, whenever there was old enough to sit in Parliament, a Watkin Williams-Wynn, of Mynnstaye, is the not too much to say that, whenever there was old enough to sit in Parliament, a Watkin Williams-Wynn, of Mynnstaye, is the not too much to say that, whenever there was a conton was always far away at the head of the pomany, many years, no man was so audacious shaking the throne of this great potentate. A attempted was t

when the same gertleman once more contested ar seat. After this there seems to have been formed a Wynnstaye and Chirk Castle, for until this yeontest since 1852; and these two potentates wou tented to preserve the compact at the late genericed, indeed, to have it so; but the Reform Bill power into the field. Under the old franchise houses united were inexpugnable; but the Reform a number of men who refused to bow the knee to mined not to be satisfied with the Liberal candida second, and attack the great Sir Watkin him seems as if they might have succeeded if would but have frankly and heartily coalese candidate, Mr. George Osborne Morgan. But would not do; on the contrary, he gave the frankly and learnily coalese candidate the cold shoulder, scarcely treating the didate with civility. Nor is this surprising, withink of it. Colonel Biddulph, though nothing I "King Watty," is of ancient Welsh lineage, and the county. It was hardly likely that he would gentleman who, though a Welshman, is compar and a mere practising barrister. Besides, he be the wing of Sir Watkin he was quite beyond d naturally annoyed at being put to the expethough, on that head, it is but right to say as he was the cause of the contest, go pay all expenses. But no; the gallan not listen to a coalition; and so each went hi that just before the polling day the Colonel, about his position, offered to coalesce; but it And what was the result of all this? As ther the Liberal camp, Sir Watkin soon got far ahead; of beating him was gone, the struggle lay betw Morgan, and the friends of each plumped for the close of the poll the lord of Chirk Castle below the lawyer, with awfully heavy expenses was 635 above Morgan; but if his two oppor coalesced, and split instead of plumping, the po a different tale. At all events, one thing is cl no impregnable as it was thought to be.

And now a few words upon this most importar Biddulph rates as a Liberal; but he is but an uin the great Reform battle in the House was adullamy, which made him unpopular with the wo

Sir Watkin's 181.

The following extract from the letter of my Wwill, I think, interest many of my readers, and f that only, I ask you to print it:—

One word more (don't get tried); you were at I for a few days' "out." I went there because you wer man I met I said to my wife, "I wonder whether road, near the Miners' Bridge, I met a car of the distout gentleman, very good-tempered looking, whit opposite to bim sat two young ladies, who might o his daughters. Can you find out the reason why we land came away feeling sure we had seen the "Lou gratified by that sight than either the Miners' Bri Fairy Glen?

At first I determined to leave my kind or fairy Glen?

At first I determined to leave my kind or illusion; but on second thoughts I determined have white—or, rather, grey—hair, but I a stout; good tempered, I hope; but I do not of doors, and I rarely rode in a car of the distripair of legs, I use them, that I may lon. The young ladies get on very well: I general have two or three with me; but then neither cars, but tramp with me across pathless me climb up mountains, and scramble over rocks, born. Indeed, at climbing they beat me hollow the natives themselves. But, nil desperands correspondent may meet yet, and if not, why, to him; and if anything noteworthy should bourhood, I shall be glad to hear from him.

I do not believe in the premature disclosurand when I saw that paragraph in the Manca nouncing that Lord Mayo was to be recalled, of Salisbury was, in a year, to be Governor decided at once that it was a canard. Indeed would have believed it. The thing itself is It is most unlikely that the Government co cided anything upon the subject; and, if it had, improbable that its decision could have ooze I have no doubt, like almost all political conjecture. There has been a gathering of House, The eyes of all our political quidnu wonderingly upon that meeting. "What can

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

has now fifteen grandchildren alive; and the number is ur, to be shortly increased.

get the Belgians has, through the Belgian Vice-Consul, der of Leopold on Mr. Frederick Taylor, President of the ers in Water-Colours.

F SHAFTESBURY publicly opened, on Tuesday afternoon, or destitute children at Bi-ley, which has been erected in he excellent institution in Queen-street. About two had gentlemen were present, and towards the close of the ral subscriptions were announced.

FITZGERALD, the Governor of Bombay, is to be an extra commander of the Star of India.

BLLOR SIR G. M. GIFFARD is to be the new Lord Justice mancery, in succession to the present Lord Chancellor. His mancery, in succession to the present Lord Chancellor. His mancery, in succession to the present Lord Chancellor. His mancery, in succession to the Present Lord Chancellor of the County was promoted to the Equity bench in March last, on Lord Was promoted to the Count of Appeal, will be succeeded, as Vice-omf. W. H. James, Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of the county caster.

Rev. THE Archbishop of Canterbury has been elected a Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, in the room of his cessor in the archiepiscopal see.

Sof Arcylle is gazetted Mistress of the Robes; the Duke Captain of the Yeomanry of the Guard; the Earl of Morley, ang; Mr. Greville-Nugent, M.P., a Groom in Waiting; Lord assurer of the Household; and Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Conseaved Admiralty Board is also gazetted. It consists of Mr. als irs C. Daeres, Admiral Sir S. R. Robinson, Controller and Sir S. C. Daeres, Admiral Sir S. R. Robinson, Controller and John Hay, M.P., and Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P.

Is has declined the Justiceship of Appeal which had been in very handsome terms by the Lord Chancellor. Ill-health signed by the noble and learned Lord for declining the post. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good C. T. Smith, a Pulsne Judge in the same court.

AM CARLETON, the Irish novelist, is in a very precarious. His recovery is not expected.

IN NATIONA

tweek.

S GRESLEY, one of the Conservative members for South ed at Shipley Hall, on Friday afternoon week, after a few in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

WRIGHT, the Conservative member for Nottingham, has local papers stating that it is his intention to resign his seat count of ill health. bout to be taken by a shareholder against the directors of ney, and Company on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. A been granted, which is to be heard at the Mansion House,

RD MAYNE, though somewhat better, is still confined to his inderstood that, acting on the advice of his family and friends, by tender his resignation, though he had hoped "to die in is intimated that Sir Richard will retire on a full pension and

T OF ST. THOMAS falling on Monday, the wardmotes of the on were held, and the Common Councilmen for the ensuing The proceedings generally had no special interest.

ION OF £100 yearly, granted to Mr. Neilson, Parliamentary is been declined, and the *Times* has conferred an annuity of upon him.

been declined, and the Times has comerred at an analysis upon him.

T CONTEST since the close of the general election took place, at Wareham, and resulted in the return of Mr. Drax, the Condidate, by a majority of sixty-six over Mr. Calcraft, the e late member.

BRY OF SUFFERING AT SEA has been told by the survivors Duncan, which sailed, on the 2nd ult, from St. John's, New for Liverpool. For nearly three weeks fearful weather was in the Atlantic, and thirteen of the ship's company lost their

OVINCIAL MUNICIPALITIES OF HUNGARY are sending ad ratitude to M. Deak for the services he has rendered to the

ratitude to M. Deak for the services he has rendered to the ON HAS BEEN FILED against the return of Mr. John Hardy, Conservative members for South Warwickshire. The petition ing and undue influence; but the seat is not claimed for either in Sir Robert Hamilton, the Liberal candidates. RIAGE OF EARL PERCY, M.P., eldest son of the Duke of land, and Lady Edith Campbell, eldest daughter of the Duke of solemnised, on Wednesday, at St. George's Church, Notting-presence of a very numerons congregation.

RACHEL has been admitted to bail, herself in £1000 and two 500 each, pending the arguments on the writ of error. EMAN NAMED NICHOLLS obtained a verdict, on Monday, at gainst the London and North-Western Railway Company for ompensation for injuries he sustained in an accident on the ine.

Simpensation for injuries he sustained in an accident on the ine.

TMODELS OF MARSHAL SERRANO AND GENERAL PRIM sen added to Madame Tussand's popular exhibition.

Set JOURNALS find satisfaction in the circumstance that Earls new Lord Lieutenant, is connected with the county of Killis uncle to Lord Clifden, Lady Spencer being sister to Viscounters at Spencer is also one of the trustees for the management of the perty during the Viscount's minority.

TIMONIAL proposed to be presented to General Peel on his from political life now amounts to about £900. The testimonial to be presented to the gallant General at a public dinner at 1, but the date has not yet been fixed.

WATERS supplied by the Lambeth and Southwark and Vauxhall panies there are twenty grains of impurity per gallon, of which its organic.

WATERS supplied by the Lambeth and Southwark and vauxhair panies there are twenty grains of impurity per gallon, of which its organic.

ST ALTERATION which has taken place in the Government the Bank of England since the change of Ministry has been the ayment to the Bank of the sum of £1,000,000, which had been a the time of the late Premier.

ATE OF THE UNITED STATES has passed a resolution of symthes spaniards in their efforts to establish a more liberal governass urged them to put an end to slavery.

RLES FOX'S scheme for constructing a railway from Liverpool ead by means of a tunnel under the Mersey was approved of at a Liverpool merchants held on Monday. The total cost of the is estimated to amount to £446,000; but £20,000 only is the sum proposed to raise in the first instance, and that will be expended riving of an experimental tunnel under the river bed.

CAL AUTHORITIES are taking legal proceedings against the stof Corno Giovine, near Lodi, who, in explaining the Gospel to gation, said that "all who purchased the ecclesiastical property of Government would be excommunicated."

L COLLIERY EXPLOSION is reported from Wigan. The number,

gation, said that "all who purchased the ecclesiastical property Government would be excommunicated."

L COLLIERY EXPLOSION is reported from Wigan. The number, has not been ascertained, but it is feared that six men have Five others are severely burned, and in one case it is expected juries will result in death.

ISION between a passenger and a goods train took place, on the allway, between Mansfield and Nottingham, last Saturday even-pwards of forty persons are reported to have been injured.

IN. AUBERON HERBERT, D.C.L., is making a tour in the West if on behalf of the Workmen's International Exhibition, to be modon next year. Mr. Hodgson Fratt, who has been staying in has set on foot committees, who are making extensive prepanets year's International Exhibition at Cologne.

MILL has written from Avignon to a friend in London to assure in the event of a vacancy in Westminster, resulting from the gainst Mr. Smith, he has ne wish again to offer himself for

ETITIONERS against the return of the three Liberal members for London having failed to deposit the needful security, the petitions dropped. It seems clear that they were merely lodged as a pre-y move in case a petition should be sent in by Baron Rothschild e election of Mr. Bell.

e election of Mr. Bell.

LLING EARDLEY, BART., who, in January last, was sentenced to imprisonment for bigamy, has been released, through the influence of Government, his health being in a precarious state. He has adeira, and will remain abroad until the term of his sentence has

RIBLE TRAGEDY was enacted at Marple Bridge last Saturday bout ten o'clock James M'Donnell, James Nally, and five or six hmen, were drinking at the Greyhound Inn when M'Donnell and trelled. M'Donnell pulled out a knife and stabbed Nally in the troying the windpipe and severing the jugular vein. This was on yehire side of the river. Nally ran to get medical assistance on lire side, but his strength failed, and he was a corpse in less than of an hour. M'Donnell was taken into custody and conveyed to county police station.

THE LOUNGER.

THE LOUNGER.

In one of my articles I incidentally remarked that the Perthshire farmers had returned one of their own class. A letter from Perthshire calls me over the coals for this blunder. Well, the truth is that it was stuply a mistake of a name made in the hurry of writing. I mean to say changed in the hurry of writing. I mean to say changed in the hurry of writing. I mean to say changed in the same of the perthshire is the the Hurry of sayind a vote in Perthshire; but the House has lost an accomplished gentleman. Whoever Mr. Parker may be, it is safe to say that he is not the equal of Sir William Stirling Maxwell," &c. Upon this remark of mine the aforesaid correspondent dilates through eight pages of manuscript to more efficient member than reasons. W. S. Maxwell. I cannot reprint this effusion, of course; should be sufficient to the same than the same of the course of the cours

At first I determined to leave my kind correspondent in his illusion; but on second thoughts I determined to set him free. I have white—or, rather, grey—hair, but I am not particularly stout; good tempered, I hope; but I do not wear spectacles out of doors, and I rarely rode in a car of the district. Having a good pair of legs, I use them, that I may long be able to do so. The young ladies get on very well: I generally, when in a town, have two or three with me; but then neither do they often ride in cars, but tramp with me across pathless moors and fells, and climb up mountains, and scramble over rocks, as if to the manner born. Indeed, at climbing they beat me hollow, and often astonish the natives themselves. But, nil desperandum; I and my kind correspondent may meet yet, and if not, why, then, all good wishes to him; and if anything noteworthy should happen in his neighbourhood, I shall be glad to hear from him.

I do not believe in the premature disclosure of Cabinet secrets; and when I saw that paragraph in the Manchester Examiner announcing that Lord Mayo was to be recalled, and that the Marquis of Salisbury was, in a year, to be Governor-General of India, I decided at once that it was a canard. Indeed, nobody but a goose would have believed it. The thing itself is violently improbable. It is most unlikely that the Government could so soon have decided anything upon the subject; and, if it had, it is in the last degree improbable that its decision could have oozed out. This canard, I have no doubt, like almost all political canards, was born of conjecture. There has been a gathering of Liberals at Hatfield House. The eyes of all our political quidnuncs have been fixed wonderingly upon that meeting. "What can it mean? It must

have a political signification. Is Lord Salisbury about to join the Liberal Government? Not very likely that at present. Possibly Lord Mayo is to be recalled, and the noble Marquis is to take the post. Egad, that is probable, very probable. Lord Mayo must be recalled, that is settled, and who so fit to succeed him as the Marquis? That's it; no doubt, that's it. At all events, under a 'we have reason to believe' we might hazard the announcement. If it should prove to be untrue, no great harm will be done; and, if it should prove true, what credit we shall get for sources of private information!" This is the way in which these political canards are hatched. Your Lounger has seen scores of them in the very process of incubation, seen them break the shell, and fly out full-feathered for awhile to astonish mankind.

The celebrated Meyrick collection of ancient armour lent to the South Kensington Museum for public exhibition has been removed from Goodrich Court to the galleries facing the Horticultural Gardens, lately occupied by the national portraits. The collection will be opened to the inspection of the public to-day (Saturday, Dec. 26).

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

To clear the decks before the end of the year, let me dispose in a few lines of the Fortnightly and the Contemporary. In the Fortnightly first and the story department—omitting Mr. Tr. Concluded. I cannot help thinking that this magazine has from the first been unfortunate in the story department—omitting Mr. Trollope's "Belton Estate" perhaps. It must be a very difficult task for the editor to hit the right nail on the head. It is not the question of merit that I raise, but that of adaptation, and I wish him good fortune with the beginning of the new year. The most interesting paper in the present number is that by Mr. J. A. Symonds on "Arthur Hugh Clough," which, besides containing a great deal of criticism on what is well known of Clough's, and some well chosen quotation, gives a good account of the unpublished poem of "Dispaychus." We get a taste of the quality of a man whom we are all curious about (we outsiders, I mean). Professor G. Croom Robertson, who obtained at University College the chair which some of us expected Mr. Martineau would have occupied. Mr. Robertson's paper on "Philosophy as a Subject of Study" is, of course, good, but it is curiously without colour. Then there is a characteristic poem by Mr. Swinburne, entitled "A Watch in the Night:" and Mr. Capes's review of Mr. W. R. Greg's "Literary and Social Judgments" deserves a word of notice for its wisdom and fairness. It is something new for an English journalistic come forward and say this:—

"All trustworthy information from French sources declares that, in the majority of the more wealthy families in France, domestic life is as blameless as it is in our own." But I have myself no the sitation in saying ditto to Mr. Capes.

In the Contemporary Mr. J. M. Ludlow writes a paper, which I am more sorry than surprised to see, about the disestablishment of the lirish Ch

Though it is not exactly in my department, will you allow me to mention that *The Voice and its Management*, a little book written by Mr. Frederick Kingsbury, and published by Robert Cocks and Co., gives some very valuable hints on the qualities and management of the human vocal organs.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The addition of a new theatre to the places of amusement in London is becoming such an every-day event that little attention is directed to it unless the incident is surrounded by some special and exceptional attraction. That the new GAIETY THEATRE, which was opened on Monday last, in the Strand, presents attractions of a very exceptional description no one who has visited it will be prepared to deny. The theatre in every essential is simply perfect. The decorations are particularly brilliant; yet, nevertheless, in exquisite taste throughout. There is, perhaps, an over-brilliancy in the colours employed in the ornamentation of the proscenium; but this defect, if it exists at all, will disappear after a few weeks' wear and tear. The proscenium is surmounted by a most artistic freeso by Mr. Marks, and winged by two freeso lunettes by (I believe) Mr. Robinson. The curtain is by Mr. Gordon; it reproduces and continues the decorations of the proscenium, an arrangement by which the apparent size of the house is much increased. The footlights are constructed on a plan which is quite new to an English public. They do not appear above the level of the stage, and they burn downwards, so that there is no unpleasant haze between the andience and the performers on the stage. The prompter is placed in the centre of the front of the stage, an arrangement which is copied from our own operas and all the Continental theatres. The acoustic properties of the building are admirable, and there is not a seat in the house from which the stage is not easily and distinctly visible. It is furnished throughout in the most luxurious manner; and the box-keepers are strictly cautioned to reject all fees that may be proferred them. The occupants of the stalls have a corridor to themselves, so that they can go from one side of the staurant of the best description. The company includes the names of Mr. Alfred Wigan, Miss Madge Robertson, Miss E. Farren, Mr. R. Soutar, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Teesdale, M. Stuart (an "Anglo-Fren

The Christmas novelties at the Polytechnic Institution are particularly attractive. They were rehearsed before a select andience on Tuesday evening. These indefatigable inseparables, Professor Pepper and Thomas Tobin, Esq., have supplied a startling optical illusion, entitled "The Mysterious Hand." The new musical entertainment is very amusing; but I think Mr. George Buckland might have given it a title more original than "The Wonderful Lamp, an Eastern Story, in which you will find A-Ladd-in;" for, about two years ago, a burlesque was performed called "The Wonderful Lamp; or, A-Lad-in China." Lectures, &c., are delivered by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Coote, Mr. J. L. King, and Messrs, James Matthews and Dugar. Without doubt "holiday-makers" will be able to pass an hour very pleasantly at the Polytechnic.

THE FRENCH COURT AT COMPIEGNE.

THE FRENCH COURT AT COMPIEGNE.

THE subject of our Engraving might aptly be called the last evening at Compiègne, since it represents the final leave-taking of the fourth series of guests, previous to the return of the Emperor and Empress to Paris. We have already given full descriptions of the proceedings at the Imperial retreat during the autumn holiday, and the weather has lately rendered it necessary to keep indoors, so that the evenings, and mostly the mornings also, have frequently been passed en famille. Our Engraving represents the social circle, including Madame de Pourtales, Princess Metternich, the Duchess de Pesto, Princess Ghika, M. Pourtalès, Prince Metternich, M. De Moustier, and others, intimate friends of the Imperial family.

THE SEBASTOPOL BELL AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—The magnificent bell captured at the siege of Sebastopol, and presented to her Majesty the Queen, en arrival at Windsor, was placed upon the north terrace of the castle, where is also one of the largest guns taken in that memorable siege. The bell has been hung in the Round Tower, just over the steps which give access to the apartments in the centre of the great tower, near the cannon which sweeps the sole entrance to the ancient "donjon keep," in which King John of France and King David of Scotland were prisoners in the reign of Edward III.; and where Charles I, was confined by the Parliament when Windsor Castle was under the governorship of Colonel Venn, in 1618. The weight of the bell is 17 oxt. 1 qr. 2 lb. The bell, which has a rich and sonorous tone, bears, in the Russian language, the inscription, "Sevastopol, Nicolas Sanctus," and a record of its weight in poods.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE WOMEN OF LANCASHIRE.—The following is the answer of Mr. Gladstone to a letter addressed to him and signed by 4810 of the women of Lancashire, in which they expressed their regret that Mr. Gladstone had ceased to represent their county, and their sympathy with the Liberal policy:—"11, Carlton House-terrace, Dec. 18, 1868.—Dear Madame,—The engrossing nature of the task with which I have been charged will, I hope, sufficiently plead my excuse for my not having sooner replied to your letter of the 10th, which I was unwilling to pass by with a merely formal acknowledgment. It has so often been my lot to feel that any efforts I had endeavoured to make for the public good met with a far more than just appreciation, that my words may appear unmeaning when I make, very unfeignedly, a similar acknowledgment in the present instance. This need not, however, prevent my returning my grateful thanks to yourself and to all who have signed the address, nor my adding the assurance that their kind and generous language will at once stimulate and sustain me is the arduous labours which must devolve upon THE WATERLOO JUNCTION STATION ON THE CHARING-CROSS RAIL

objects."

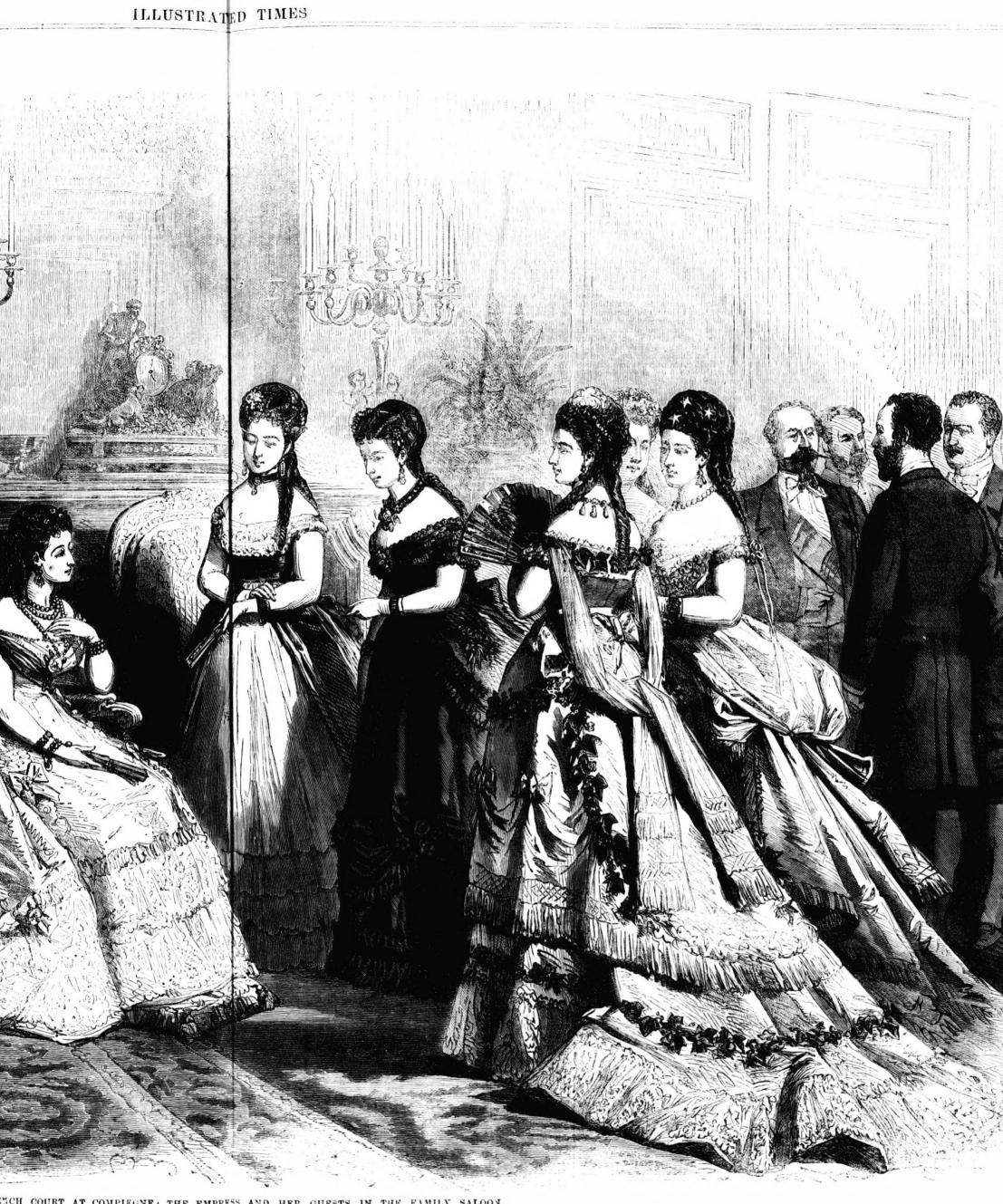
THE WATERLOO JUNCTION STATION ON THE CHARING-CROSS RAII-WAY.—This commodious station is in an advanced state of progress, and will be quite ready for the reception of the South-Western traffic on the st proximo, when it will be opened to the public, The booking-office and waiting-rooms for the general public are, as at the Blackfriars station, on the ground level, under the platforms. Although as commodious as the offices and rooms at Blackfriars station, they are more compact and comfortable, and, on the whole, better contrived as regards plan, and of superior finish in detail. The platforms, and especially their roofs, are a decided improvement upon the present intermediate station. The platform on the north side of the station is 532 ft. long by 18ft. wide; 204 ft. of this length is covered for the full width of the platform. The central platform, which will be available for trains in each direction, is 435 ft. long and 18ft. wide, of which 200 ft. is covered from edge to edge. Both of these stages are upon the viaduct, which has been widened for the northern platform. The southern platform, for the use of the South-Western passengers, extends from the junction of the curved single line which unites the Charing-cross line and the South-Western system to the end of the Waterloo platform. This junction will not be used for ordinary passenger traffic, but for the Royal family, for troop-trains, through goods, horse-boxes, invalids, and other special purposes. This platform is 337 ft. long and 15 ft. wide, and under cover the entire length. A booking-office is provided on the platform for the convenience of the South-Western passengers. At the junction end there is an inclined plane, which leads to a subway under the line, by which passengers will reach the platform stairs and obtain access to the trains, which will stop to pick up passengers for Charing-cross, Cannonstreet, or other stations of the South-Western system, and interchange traffic with the South-Western.

IMPROVED GOVERNMENT FOR LONDON.—

irains, which will stop to pick up passengers for Charing-cross, Cannonstreet, or other stations of the Seuth-Eastern system, and interchange traffic with the South-Western.

Improved Government for London.—The active promoters of the movement to establish one or more municipalities in London are watching with much anxiety the prospect which a change of the movement to establish one or more municipalities in London are watching with much anxiety the prospect which a change of the them. The recent speeches of Mayor, were considered remarkable indicated on the hope that may be that had hitherto been more effective application of the valuable principle of municipal self-government to the metropolis than any that had hitherto been made." Mr. H. A. Bruce, the Home Secretary, is as strongly pledged; and the fact that he signed the memorial to the late Home Secretary in favour of an improved form of government for London is much relied on. Mr. Ayrton's active efforts in the same cause are well known. Although he differed from Mr. Mill in details, he was equally earnest in proposing a change. Mr. Layard was an earnest colleague of Mr. Mill in introducing the bills. In addition, Mr. Cardwell in the last two Sessions was brought prominently in contact, as Chairman of the Metropolitan Gas Committee, with the municipal wants of London. Mr. Lowe and Mr. Goochen are both relied on as friends of the cause. Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Stansfeld, and Mr. Lefevre are booked, too, to co-operate in any real effort at improvement. Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P.; and Mr. George Tomline, M.P., will, it is understood, the cause of the cause

THE FREMCH COURT AT COMPLEGNE: THE EMPRESS AND HER GUESTS IN



BY W. B. RANDS.

I.

To return to Silversail's sweetheart at the point where we left her last Christmas. The monster stood at the helm, the wind blew strong from the land, and every pant of the silver sail sent the shallop a billow's length farther from the shore. On the land side the horizon stretched out, to the right and to the left, in long reaches of wet, stormy yellow, with heavy weights of cloud trying in vain, yet trying, to press down to the very downmost sky-line that long, luminous band. The beautiful Princess turned towards the shore, and knew that the red and yellow leaves from the shredded trees were being blown about the dank woodpaths by a rising wind. Dimmer and dimmer grew the land in sight, till, at a sudden lurch of the vessel, it took the shape and aspect of a far-stretched animal lazily rolling on the deep, with a preternatural gleam hovering over the tremendous, undulating ridges of its back. Fainter and fainter still grew the snoist yellow zone behind; while in front the heaven was one black dome of unvaried cloud. Again the shallop of Silversail gave a sudden pitch forward, as if in terror; and, as the lovely Lady turned from a wave that stood up like a live creature to threaten her with a volley of foam, she saw that the luminous zone to landward was gone. In one spot, indeed, she could just discover a thin line, which appeared of a deep, lurid orange-colour; but, even while she looked, the black weighted cloud descended heavily upon it, and there was no more light. The dumb man stood at the helm, glaring at her with round, colourless, lidless eyes, and a smile such as he could smile at the corners of his strange inhuman mouth.

II.

The first movement towards a change in the relative situations

BY W. B. RANDS.

stood at the helm, glaring at her with round, colourless, lidless eyes, and a smile such as he could smile at the corners of his strange inhuman mouth.

II.

The first movement towards a change in the relative situations of these voyagers was made by the carrier-pigeon, which, terrified at the gathering gloom, and attracted by the brightness of the Lady's hair, made a rapid and decisive flight towards the prew of the boat, where she sat in her beauty, and, alighting on her shoulder, began to coo and to caress her neck and cheek. This appeared to displease the dumb man, for he made an angry stride towards the Princess and attempted to clutch the bird, which, however, was too quick for him. The carrier-pigeon flew upwards, and, after playing for a few seconds around the silver sail, again descended upon the shoulder of the Princess. This time the dumb man did not attempt to interfere; but he looked very stupid, and from his manner of puzzling over the ship's compass it seemed probable to the Lady that he did not know north from south, or east from west, and that he had only a vague idea of getting as far out from land as he possibly could. The manner in which the brute bent over the compass, cocking his great thick head in a knowing, inquisitive manner, and vainly endeavouring to make out the meaning of the radii and the small characters, was most amusing. But, as may be imagined, the Princess was in no mood to seek entertainment. Indeed, she began to feel quite faint, and hungry and thirsty as well; so that when the dumb creature dug out of the stores of Silversail down below some bread, some potted meat (anchovies, if I remember rightly), and a bottle of wine, and served them up to her, making a sign that she should eat and drink, she did not refuse this necessary refreshment. She was quite sure there had been no tampering with the wine, because the cork bore the butterfly seal of Silversail, which she knew so well; and the only thing which really alarmed her was the extra-ordinary capacity of mouth disclosed b

and the shallop went stumbing over the sea. She head the rudder creak in the foam, and for some time they had been out of sight of land.

III.

Looking at her watch, and noticing with satisfaction that she had (by pure accident) a dagger nestling under her girdle, the beautiful Lady perceived that it was just upon sunset. Lifting her eyes, she fancied that a glaze came over those of the dumb brute, and exactly at the moment when the sun dipped (only you could not see it dip) his arms dropped, and he fell heavily on the deck with a thud and a snort. His eyes were closed, and at first the Princess fancied he had fallen in a fit, but she speedily discovered that he was only asleep. For hours the lovely Lady tried hard to keep her own eyes open. She watched the phosphorescent lights that danced around the shallop, and listened to the heavy breathing of the dumb creature, and thought of Silversail, and rubbed her exquisite eyes; but at last she slept, and had most lovely dreams, chiefly of Silversail, but all of them happy and sweet.

A seagull flew over her head with a grating cry, and she awoke with a start. It was just upon sunrise, and she lay for a few moments with her eyelids half closed and half open. The brute still slumbered, but, exactly as the rim of the sun showed itself above the scaline in the east, he started to his feet, wide awake, and sniffed the morning air. The Princess watched him from under her closed lids. Turning to the sun, the creature bowed his head, fell on his knees for a moment, and appeared to be trying in vain to utter articulate sounds. Rising from the kneeling posture, he turned his eyes upon the Princess, and, after having gazed upon her intently for a few seconds, leapt over the side of the vessel into the sea.

IV.

The beautiful Lady might perhaps have fancied he intended committing suicide, but that such things never happened in her country; and, of course, when she heard him splashing about in the sea, at the stern of the shallop and round about her sides, she guessed that he was having his morning bath, and wondered he was not afraid of sharks. Every now and then, he presented himself to her observation in a most grotesque light, bobbing up his head over the bulwarks, and hanging on by his chin. In this attitude he looked so excessively disagreeable that she made up her mind not to look at him again, so she shut her eyes tight, and resolved to think of Silversail only. This she did, and it made her heart happy and light; indeed, notwithstanding the peculiarity of the situation in which she was placed, she had most beautiful ideas and feelings at this juncture.

After a short time, the monstrous creature tumbled his huge body on to the deck, blowing the sea-water out of his mouth, like a porpoise, and immediately proceeded to stretch himself out at full length with his feet to the prow. This was apparently to dry himself, for he kept on turning first his face, then his back, and then his side upwards towards the sun, just as is done with a small joint in a Datch oven before the fire, only I have already stated that he was not small. When he was dried, he got up, and advanced towards the Princess, who was lying silent at the prow, with her exquisite long shining hair extended in two waves, half of it shading her brows and half of it hanging down her back. She felt and heard that the animal was coming towards her; but, though her heart beat quick, she resolved to think only of Silversail. When he got close and knelt on one knee at the oeautiful Lady's side, she had, indeed, for just one moment, a thought of her dagger; but it was only for a second, and her mind reverted with all the more force to Silversail, when the dagger was forgotten.

As yet the monster had not touched her; but now he laid

forgotten.

As yet the monster had not touched her; but now he laid one hand on her hair, as it fell sround her sides, and with the

other snatched at the dagger and secured it. At the same instant all the music there was in love, youth, maidenhood, beauty, the sea around her, and the morning that was on the sea, came like a flood into her heart, and rushed to her lips. She started to her feet, and, with her divine, mysterious eyes turned full upon the creature who crouched before her, she sang. Who knows what the Princess sang? If I know the song I cannot say it. The dumb brute listened, and gazed at the Princess (like a performed). It faded, rather than ceased, and diffused tiself, like a performe, into the air. Probably you and I could not even have heard the cadence, but the brute, whose ears were remarkably quick, did hear; and perhaps it was in the cadence that the great secret of what it said was hidden, for the creature of the dagger and once more plunged into the sea. But he kept close to the ship's sides, and every now and then bobbed up over the bulwarks and hung by his ckin, just as he had done before, staring all the while at the Princess. It is very curious that it never occurred to her to knock him on the head with an oar, or a spar, or something, but in spite of her own danger she did not wish to burt him, especially as he appeared to belong to Silversail; and perhaps it is fortunate that she did not belong to Silversail; and perhaps it is fortunate that she did not belong to Silversail; and perhaps it is fortunate that she did not belong to Silversail; and perhaps it is fortunate that she did not belong to Silversail; and perhaps it is fortunate that she did not belong to Silversail; and perhaps it is fortunate that she did not belong to Silversail; and perhaps it is fortunate that she did not belong to Silversail; and perhaps it is fortunate that she did not belong to Silversail; and perhaps it is fortunate that she did not belong to Silversail; and perhaps it is fortunate that she did not belong to Silversail; and perhaps it is fortunate that she did not belong to Silversail; and perhaps it is fortunate that she did not be

without hurting him much, and in that case her tanger course, have been extreme.

V.

After a good deal of plunging about in the water—the Princess having taken advantage of the creature's absence, if you may call it absence, to make a brief toilet and snatch a slight breakfast—the monster tumbled back into the boat again, and, being apparently tired, went down to the store-room and drew several bottles of wine, which he drank, like a fish, one after the other, till he was in a state of most hideous intoxication. In the meanwhile a white squall, such as you may have witnessed in the Mediterranean, had come on, and the situation of the Princess was, it must be confessed, somewhat alarming. The dumb creature rolled about the deck, making all kinds of drunken gestures and grimaces; and, as the Princess had never in her life seen a person in a state of intoxication, she began to be frightened. But she kept on thinking of Silversail as hard as ever she could; and as suddenly as it came the squall cleared off; the air was clear, the shallop had sustained but little damage; the sail of silver, in particular, was quite unburt; and the lovely Lady saw that the boat was being driven in towards land. She could distinctly see two very long rows of bathing-machines stretched out upon the white sands—one, apparently, for each sex of bathers; but there was nobody to be seen anywhere about the shore. It must be remembered that it was late in the autumn, and there was, besides, an important public meeting held that day in the town, or rather a public demonstration, in which the very women and children were present. Taking an observation at the ship's compass, the Princess had the pleasure of feeling that the shallop was making straight for the shore. Indeed, in a few seconds it grazed the strand, and was gently rocking in the peaceful shallow water, just in front of the bathing-machines for ladies.

in front of the bathing-machines for ladies.

VI.

Being very quick of observation, the Princess perceived that the grating of the keel on the strand was having the effect of rousing the drunken monster, but before he was wide awake—for he was allow to arouse, except at sunrise exact—she had leapt out of the boat on to the shore. Just in the very nick of time, too, she succeeded in climbing up the steps of the nearest bathing machine, and concealing herself inside. Her object was not to make any appeal to the protection of the inhabitants of the district, but to clude for a very short space the observation of the dumb man, and then to launch herself out to sea again in the barque of Silversail. For this she had a reason of feeling, thinking she would always be safe under the flag of Silversail—a superstition which, even if you laugh at it, you must respect, when you consider what your own feelings sometimes are; but she had also a reason of convenience, for it was now some time since she had made a full toilet, and she began to feel somewhat uncomfortable. To be brief, the monster woke up out of his drunken sleep just in time to miss the beautiful Lady, but too late to see her hide in one of the bathing-machines. Still, he had sense enough to see that there were doors to them, and resolved to examine them one after the other. But, being of a routine disposition, as is commonly the case with persons of limited intelligence, and observing that the machine which stood right before him was numbered 30, he determined to begin with the first in order, and so proceeded along the beach till he came to it, and then commenced his search. But, while he was tumbling in and out of the machines, the lovely Lady had slipped out of No. 30, and, the sand being soft and the swell of the tide alding her, had got the anchor hoisted, and, with a fine wind in the sail of silver, had put to sea again. Very prudently, she lay down on the shore town of the wind had caught it) under her back, so that, when the dumb brute had come to bat

VII.

We must now return to Silversail and the schooner Wyvern. I must inform you that the old hag had been quite successful in working out her passage, as you may remember she said she would; for, apparently owing to her intimacy with the seagulls, she had predicted the white squall which, as we have seen, the Princess escaped from, and had so been of essential service to Silversail, whose vessel was not in so safe a position as that of the Princess when the squall came down.

It was late in the afternoon of the day upon which the Princess put to sea from her shelter in the bathing-machine when the old woman on board the Wyvern was brought up before Silversail, for a reason she declined to state to any subordinate.

"What is your wish, woman?" inquired Silversail.

"Nor-nor-west," said she, pointing with her skinny finger in a direction the very opposite of that to which the vessel was going.

going.

Silversail looked at the ship's compass, and said,

"We are going nor-nor-west: what would you have?"

Upon this, the old woman produced a pocket-compass, and held it to Silversail. He started, and, for a moment, lost the power of

it to Silversail. He started, and, for a moment, lost the power of utterance.

"Why," said he, at last, "your compass tells me that we are going south-south-east!"

"It is a bewitched compass, Sir," interposed the first mate. And Silversail, who remembered having heard, while he was on shore, that the Princess Royal's Royal Correspondence ledger would not add up, was very much puzzled. Just at that very moment, an albatross, which had hitherto been following in the wake of the Wyvern, changed the direction of its flight, and went off straight in the line which the old hag's compass indicated as nor-nor-west. She pointed after the huge bird as he swam away upon the wind, and said once more, "It is a bewitched compass, Sir," interposed the first mate. And Silversail, who remembered having heard, while he was on shore, that the Princess Royal's Royal Correspondence ledger would not add up, was very much puzzled. Just at that very moment, an ablatross, which had hitherto been following in the wake of the Wyvern, changed the direction of its flight, and went off straight in the line which the old hag's compass indicated as nor-nor-west. She pointed after the huge bird as he swam away upon the wind, and said once more,
"Nor-nor-west."

It certainly was very remarkable; and, after Silversail and his officers had spent a few minutes in studying the two compasses, which still remained obstinately divergent, they got so confused

chuckling to herself as the Wyvern turned aside to follow the huge bird over the deep.

VIII.

Silversail was wrapped in thought, but not too much so to be roused when the man at the masthead was heard to shout at the top of his voice,

"A sail! a sail!"

Instautly placing his telescope to his right eye, Silversail hurried to the prow of the Wyvern and scanned the horizon ahead of her. Just at that moment the sun, which had been for an hour or two hidden behind heavy clouds, came out very brightly, and Silversail was able to discern, by its peculiar rail, his own vessel bearing down upon them as fast as the wind could bring her. In order to make any progress worth speaking of, the Wyvern had been obliged to tack and trim a good deal, as she was now sailing in a direction unfavourable for catching the gale; but the little vessel with the Lady on beard made way gallantly in the sunshine, and it was not very long before Silversail could distinguish the figure of his swee heart standing at the prow. He immediately bade the band strike up the air since known as Silversail's March, upon which some very pretty quadrilles have been founded; though why march you must inquire of tradition. It was not long before the voice of the Princess was distinctly heard singing acress the water, and the carrier pigeon, which was at first taken for a seagull, was seen hovering over her head. Silversail immediately issued orders to crowd all sail, and the Wyvern was, in an incredibly short space of time, right in front of the lady's barque. Then was seen also the figure of the unpleasant creature in the rowing-boat, pulling at the oars with all his might in the wake of the shallop, and every now and then bobbing up, at the risk of capsizing the boat, to get a glimpse of the ship which he saw ahead. Little did he think who was on board of it. But as you now foresee that Silversail and the beautiful Princess are on the very point of meeting, I may as well deal with him at once, and state that when, on coming near the Wyvern, he caught s

IX.

Of course, the Wyvern now sailed in the direction of the palace of the Princess's father; and as soon as ever she had landed her passengers and the first congratulations were over, Silversail was anxious to have the marriage celebrated. The King, however, had made up his mind that the continued impossibility of adding up that column in the Princess Royal's Royal Correspondence Ledger should be an obstacle; and he swore, in the presence of the Court and all the officers of the Royal Calculating-Machine Department, that, so long as the Ledger remained in the Royal Matrimonial Department with that column unadded, the Princess should never marry. The fact is, he had other views for her. As the King pronounced the words of the oath he heard two chuckles. One came, as he was aware (for he knew the voice), from Professor De Organ; the other appeared to proceed from some old woman. The ushers, seeing the Monarch's displeased look, immediately said, "Ssh! ssh!" and the officers around the Royal person gave orders to arrest somebody for chuckling. The King did not wish to arrest the Professor himself, because his assistance was required in the Royal Calculating-Machine Department.

X. IX.

X.

It must not be concealed that it had been confidently reported It must not be concealed that it had been confidently reported that the King had privately instructed Professor De Organ never to succeed in adding up the column in question, but to go on alternately making it fifty-nine and sixty. Another report was that the Professor, being of a Malthusian turn of mind, did not wish the Princess to get married at all. But certain it is that one morning it was discovered that the Royal Correspondence Ledger was missing, the office having been broken into in the night. There was a vague rumour that a very huge ugly figure had been seen with the book under his arm, shortly after midnight, hurrying down to the beach with it, attended by a miserable-looking old woman, and the conjecture was that it had been thrown into the ocean. But no cause could at once be assigned for such an act. There had, indeed, been some popular discontent at the expense which was now being incurred in fruitless endeavours to add up a column of figures; an immense number of supernumeraries, besides the regular clerks of the Calculating-Machine Department, being engaged day and night upon the task; and some of the citizens had been heard to say they wished the Princess Royal's Royal Correspondence Ledger at the bottom of the sea. But this was scarcely sufficient to account for so daring a burglary.

However, be this as it might, Silversail presented himself on the very morning after the burglary at the palace, and requested an audience of the King.

"I come, Sire," said Silversail, "to ask the hand of the Princess Royal in marriage."

"We have already stated, or, rather, taken our Royal oath, that so long as that column of figures in the Princess Royal's Royal Correspondence Ledger remained unadded the Princess Royal should not marry!"

"We have already Stated, or, rather, taken our Royal oath, that so long as that column of figures in the Princess Royal's Royal Correspondence Ledger remained unadded the Princess Royal's Royal Correspondence Ledger remained unadded the Princess Royal should not marry!"

"Not so," replied Silversail, beckening to the door-keeper, who immediately let in somebody who just at that moment tapped outside. It was the witch.

"Speak woman! What were the words of the Royal oath?" said Silversail.

in the Calculating Department, it did not follow should necessarily marry when the Ledger was govern if she married, she should marry Silversail, pointed out to him, the King was so enraged with Organ for being logical after the fact, that he or culating Machine to be burnt by the common commanded the Professor to make another at the pense—a task upon which he is still engaged, the shock occasioned to his system order to destroy his first machine having made multiplication-table.

A DRUNKEN MAN recently hid himself down on the ro N.B., but was awakened with a feeling of excruciating and, on looking up to see the cause, discovered a large bul dragging at his left foot, and found his toes bleeding prof

regarded.

THE FIRST SECTION OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTI

THE FIRST SECTION OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTINGUISHED and and produced and the public in the day. The control of the public in the day. The control of the public in the solid of the Metropolitan Extension at South Ken Sloane-square, Victoria, and Broad-street.

DEATH OF MARSHAI DAVOUST'S WIDOW,—The we bloome-square victoria, and Broad-street.

DEATH OF MARSHAI DAVOUST'S WIDOW,—The we bloome-square victoria, and Broad-street.

DEATH OF HOUSE, Ries St. Dominique, Paris. She Davoust in 1801. Her brother was Generally and the country of the detachment of Grenadiers who ejected on the 18th Brumaire. She was left a widow in 1823, with the Countres Vigier. The title of Duk d'Auerstatt was revi Emperor in favour of Colond Davoust, the grandscape and the Countres Vigier. The title of Duk d'Auerstatt was revi Emperor in Acoustic Colondon and the Countres of Colondon and Parish and and

ey forgot which way the vessel had been ould scarcely read the indications of cities recollect what the old hag had said.

I suggest?" inquired Silversa L. point of the compass, she pointed after the

all it?" asked Silversail, still puzzling over mained silent, and simply pointed after the

ed one of the officers, "one way may be as we do not know which way is the right

Silversail, as if a new light had been thrown to us follow the alb thro-st?" ers were given, and the old hag was heard the Wyvern turned aside to follow the huge

ed in thought, but not too much so to be t the masthead was heard to shout at the

telescope to his right eye, Silversail hurried ern and scanned the horizon ahead of her, e sun, which had been for an hour or two ouds, came out very brightly, and Silversail its peculiar sail, his own vessel bearing as the wind could bring her. In order to out speaking of, the Wyvern had been a good deal, as she was now sailing in a for catching the gale; but the little vessel made way gallantly in the sunshine, and fore Silversail could distinguish the figure ing at the prow. He immediately bade the neck known as Silversail's March, upon which lles have been founded; though why march adition. It was not long before the voice tinetly heard singing acress the water, and ich was at first taken for a seagull, was head. Silversail immediately issued orders de the Wyvern was, in an incredibly ght in front of the lady's barque. Then so of the unpleasant creature in the rowings with all his might in the wake of the and then bobbing up, at the risk of capasition was on board of it. But as you now forethe beautiful Princess are on the very as well deal with him at once, and state that he Wyvern, he camp ht sight of his master, frommitting suicide, but was deterred by glot of another figure, that of the old hag, pear, she was his mother, and was not only but exercised over him a most remarkable shook her fist at him and beckoned him bled up the bulwarks, and grovelled at his piteous way.

The sea-cook," interposed the witch, "he is thinking of ordering him into irons"—
leversail.

The word of the way found that the word of the counter have found that the word would never have found that the word would never have found that

thinking of ordering him into irons"——
lversail.
he witch, "I must beg of you to pause;
or me, you would never have found that
the of."
all; "how is that?"
own private compass again, and Silversail
he did not put the dumb man into irons,
he beautiful Princess down into the state
chuckled.

IX.

Term now sailed in the direction of the father; and as soon as ever she had landed first congratulations were over, Silversail a marriage celebrated. The King, however, that the continued impossibility of adding a Princess Royal's Royal Correspondence stacle; and he swore, in the presence of the licers of the litoyal Calculating-Machine of long as the Ledger remained in Department with that column unadded, for marry. The fact is, he had other views pronounced the words of the oath he heard in the other appeared to proceed from come res, seeing the Monarch's displeased look, at less!" and the others around the Royal arrest somebody for chucking. The King he Professor himself, because his assistance fall Calculating-Machine Department.

X.

caled that it had been confidently reported vately instructed Professor De Organ never of the column in question, but to go on alternine and sixty. Another report was that f a Malthusian turn of mind, did not wish arried at all. But certain it is that one ered that the Royal Correspondence Ledger having been broken into in the night. There hat a very huge ugly figure had been seen arm, shortly after midnight, hurrying down thended by a miserable-locking old woman, as that it had been thrown into the ocean. Once be assigned for such an act. There is popular discontent at the expense which din fruitless endeavours to add up a column see number of supernumeraries, besides the Dalculating-Machine Department, being entpon the task; and some of the citizen had ey wished the Princess Royal's Royal Cort. the bottom of the sea. But this was count for so daring a burglary. It might, Silversail presented himself on the burglary at the palace, and requested an Silversail, "to ask the hand of the Princess

Silversail, "to ask the hand of the Princess

tated, or, rather, taken our Royal oath, that in of figures in the Princess Royal's Royal er remained unadded the Princess Royal

silversail, beckoning to the door-keeper, who aebody who just at that moment tapped out-h.
What were the words of the Royal oath?"

Majesty were that, so long as the Ledger rtment unadded"—
ed pale, and again he heard that peculiar superstitions, he was afraid of witches, and, not a leg to stand upon, said to Silversail,

r she was in the apartment, and they lived t Professor De Organ was much annoyed when g had given his consent, because, as he ex-th, although he had taken an oath that the ld never marry while the Ledger remained

in the Calculating Department, it did not follow (1) that she should necessarily marry when the Ledger was gone; or (2) that, even if she married, she should marry Silversail. When this was pointed out to him, the King was so enraged with Professor De Organ for being logical after the fact, that he ordered his Calculating Machine to be burnt by the common hangman, and commanded the Professor to make another at the national expense—a task upon which he is still engaged, though without much success; the shock occasioned to his system by the Royal order to destroy his first machine having made him forget his multiplication-table.

A DRUNKEN MAN recently laid himself down on the road near to Meigle N.B., but was awakened with a feeling of excruciating pain in his toes and, on looking up to see the cause, discovered a large bullock chewing and dragging at his left foot, and found his toes bleeding profusely and his boot destroyed.

A DRUNKEN MAN recently laid himself down on the road near to Meigle N.H., but was awakened with a feeling of exemetaling pain in his tose and, on looking up to see the caure, discovered a large bulleck chewing and dragging at his left foot, and found his tose bleeding profusely and his boot destroyed.

THE FIRST SECTION OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY is marly completed, and it will be opened to the public in the course of a few days. The like his short two miles in length, will connect the Middless end of Westminstre Bridge, reaching that station by way of Shanessquare, Victoria, and Broad-street.

DEATH OF MARSHAL DAVOLST'S WIDOW.—The wildow of Marshal Datoust, Frince Wickmibh, died a few days since, at the age of eighty-eight in the look. Her broken was general Leclerc, married in 1798 to Pauline Benaparte, the Emperor's sister—afterwards Princess Borghese—commander of the detachment of Grenadiers who ejected the Five-Hundred on the 18th Brumaire. She was left a wilow in 18t3, with three danghters, the Countess de Cambaco'es, the Marchioness de Blocqueville, and the Countes Vigier. The title of Duk d'Amershid was revived by the present Emperor in favour of Colonel Davonst, the grandnephew of the Marshal.

A STALACTIFE CAYE—A stalactic cave has been discovered in the rocks near the Clifton station of the Bristol Port and Pier Railway. The cave has been explored to the distance of some twenty or thirty yards, under the superlutendence of Mr. Wilkinson, the manager of the line, and many beautiful stalactics have been icsoloced, some of them extending from the roof to the carth beneath, which from their exp. Some bone of animals and birds of the carth beneath, which from their exp. Some bone of animals and birds of the carth beneath, which from their exp. Some bone of animals and birds experied the further passage and many the soil, including part of a name bearing the soil of the large and the control of the carth of a hyena. The cave is apparently of considerable length and depth.

A ROTHSCHILD'S WEALTH.—

Austin, Mary Ann Holdstock, Elizabeth Lovell, Blanche M'Arthur, and Rata Monty exhibit drawings of much merit, including shading from the cash of the flat. The exhibition was visited throughout the day by a great number of Jersons, who appeared to take much interest in the progress made by the pupils.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE SHIP BORDERER,—The ship Borderer, from Penang, and bound to England, with a full cargo, was wrecked off Struys Point on Oct. 27, and almost the mediately after striking foundered in deep water. Capitalin Levack gives the following acc. unt of the loss of his ship:—The borders of London. She left Penang on Sept. 6 last, bound to London and Son, of London. She left Penang on Sept. 6 last, bound to London during the voyage until Oct. 37, the ship's position at mon of the london of the level of the longon of the london of the london during the voyage until Oct. 37, the ship's position at mon of the london of london o

Literature.

Literature.

Procus and Ballads. By Janet Hamilton, Anthoress of "Poems and Escays" and "Poems and Sketches." With Introductory Pepers by the Rev, George Glillian and the Rev. Alexander Wallace, D.D. Glasgow: James Maclehose.

We had occasion, a few weeks age, in noticing the poems of two very sweet singers, Mr. Fairbairn and Mr. Dawsen, to remark that classical education was not indispensably necessary to lit the really poetic mind to depict, in becoming ianguage and with appropriate imagery, the scenes, incidents, joys, and sorrows of humble life; and we are pleased to find in the present volume a further illustration of the truth of that remark Were all poets classically educated, it might be better of the poets, but to a very large degree events of the poets, but to a very large degree events of the poets, but to a very large degree events of the poets, but to a very large degree events of the poets, but to a very large degree events of the poets of whom we are meat proud. The poetry of the people, who are familiar with their way of life, and know their habits, their thoughts, their feelings, their pains, their pleasures, their wants, and their wishes. This learned University graduates cannot do; so we must have men and women of the people to sing for the people. And that is exactly what poets like Mr. Fairbairn, Mr. Dawson, and Janet Hamilton can and do accomplish. To them therefore belongs as honourable, because as useful, a part as to the polished college-bred author who shall failfill even Mr. Matthew Arnold's requirements in the way of "culture." We are consequently very much inclined to concur with the Rev. George Glillian in rejoing that, "great and rapid as the march of the higher culture has been and is, it has not yet been able to extinguish the race of self-taught authors, nor to climinate those elements of simplicity and sturdy commonsense which, along with native genins, have formed the staple of their character and the inspiratio

The primrose in the dell is blowing;
Sister dowerets, fresh and glowing,
Grace the brooklet's brink, clear flowing
Through the diugle green.
To the tassel'd bazel bushes
Now resort the amorous thrushes;
The water coot among the rushes
Seeks her brood to screen.

Clouds alternate, smiling, weeping,
O'er the April skies are sweeping;
Dancing streams are gaily leaping
To the pools below.
Thousand small bright eyes are twinkling
Through the leaves, where, trilling, tinkling,
Song of wild birds gushes, trinkling
In melodious flow.

In dewy tears the hy'cinth weeping,
Her drooping azure bells is steeping,
The violet's aweet blue eyes are peeping,
Veiling leaflets through.
With "daisles pied" and cowelips yellow
Comes the voice that hath no fellow—
Wandering voice, soft, clear, and mellow:
'Tis the lone cuckoo.

Beauteous spring! with throb and quiver
Beats my heart. Alas! for ever
My ejes are dark, and I shall never
See thy smiling face—
Never see the purple heather,
Ne'er the fern's green waring feather,
Never May's sweet blossoms gather,
On my breast to place.

Still, in her darkness she has consolation; for she can recall-

Olden memories never dying,
Treasures in my bosom lying,
The failing founts of life supplying
With perennial flow.
Memories of the good and holy,
Of the dark and melancholy,
Of the sufferers meek and lowly,
Sainted long ago.

Memories of the young and loving,
Friendships tried yet faithful proving,
Scenes to deep compassion moving,
Cureless, tearless woes.
Memories sweet of rural pleasure,
Streams, and woods, and iloral treasure,
Rich the free, unstituted measure
Nature's hand bestows.

Of her sympathy with the life around her, the pieces entitled "Mary Lee," "Sheepieknowe," "A Lay of the Loch and the Muirlan'," "Mary Muiren," "The Monkland Cottar," "Grannie's Tale," and "Grannie's Crack Aboot the Famine in 1739-40" are excellent specimens; but we cannot dwell longer on a volume that has given us much pleasure in the perusal, and must bid this tuneful, wise, kind, and good old lady farewell, with the hope that her remaining days may be pleasant, and the assurance of our belief that when Scotland reckons up her poets the name of Janet Hamilton will not be forgotten.

New, Nice, and Long Charades. For Home Performance, and to Enliven Evening Parties. By A. DE YOUNGE. London: Dean and Son.

Entiven Evening Parties. By A. DE YOUNGE. London: Dean and Son.

In a short preface we learn that the author of these charades is a lady, and that she was especially requested to make them "nice and long" in order to get over as much as possible of the tedium of a country house—which implies a doubtful compliment somewhere. Well, they are certainly long, and will probably be found nice by all those who have sufficient animal spirits to adventure real acting, and by the good-natured audiences who make a point of never being too fastidious. Criticism is of course out of the question. But it is proper to say that here are seven different subjects, of three or four scenes each, involving much amusing dialogue, and giving constant opportunity for singing. Some admonitions as to costume will be found useful; but, as is suggested, people have a knack of adapting their tastes to their circumstances; and nobody could kope that an ordinary house could contain the highflown dresses, male and female, which figure in the plates to Miss De Younge's volume of charades.

The Nursery Book. By Dr. R. C. CROFT. Second Edition. We had occasion on the first appearance of this unpretentions but most useful little volume to commend it as well carrying out its claims as a "mother's book, and companion to the nursery." The present issue contains many valuable additions, and will be found an efficient and trustworthy manual for those who have the care of children.

MORE JUVENILE LITERATURE.

MORE JUVENILE LITERATURE.

Two Years of School Life. By Madame DE PRESSENSE. Edited by the Author of "The Heir of Redchife," With Illustrations. London: F. Warne and Co.

Lost in Paris, and Other Tales. By Edwin Hodder. Author of "The Junior Clerk," &c. London: Hodder and Stoughton.

Our Fresh and Salt Water Tutors. A Story of that Good Old Time, our School-Days at the Cape. Edited by W. H. G. Kingston. Eight Illustrations. London: Low and Son.

The Advantage of Leaker Haussening Waster Mariner. A Tale of

Time, our School-Days at the Cape. Edited by W. H. G. Kingston. Eight Illustrations. London: Low and Son. The Adventures of Joshua Hauvsepipe, Master Mariner. A Tale of the Sea and Land. By Lieut. C. R. Low (late) I.N. With Illustrations. London: Routledge and Sons.

The Fortunes of Cyril Denham. By Emma Jane Worrolse. London: James Clarke.

The "Two Years of School Life" is one of those little books which always excite an unpleasant feeling in the natural mind. It is written with the best inteations, and is (consequently, we may almost say) calculated to train up the child in the way he should not go, and to teach the young idea how not to shoot. In a word, it is so moral as to be tedious and unreadable, and to associate piety and propriety with cant. The French writer must, of course, be mainly responsible; but it is impossible not to suspect the author of "The Heir of Redchiffe" of giving just an extra tap on the head of each little moral nail. The two years are passed in the French school, the Lyceum; and Gabriel Sorbier, the boy who is almost perfection, is contrasted with many others who are not, but who are far more like boys. The various homes and families are alike contrasted; and we may be sure that the good boy and his paragon of a mother shine out resplendently and do good service to all who come in contact with them. These scenes are well written, and there are many incidents and surprises, which, however, are not intended to make up a story. Some chapters about a good natured carpenter, with an ill-tempered wite, odd children, and a nephew who is ill-treated until be becomes ill-conditioned, are really very clever. But they do not make the book cheerful. The perpetual moral lesson—especially in playtime—has always deteated its end in the long run. There are some five or six engravings, which, at least, do not injure the "Two Years of School Life."

Mr. Edwin Hodder has issued a handsome little quarto volume of stories which takes its name from the first of them, "Loet in Mr. Edwin Hodder has issued a handsome little quarto volume of

gravings, which, at least, do not injure the "Two Years of School Life."

Mr. Edwin Hodder has issued a handsome little quarto volume of stories which takes its name from the first of them, "Lost in Paris." This describes how young Raymond Elliott, an English boy, is sent by his parents from Rouen to his uncle in Paris, the parents being compelled to return home. He does not know a word of French, but has ample instructions written for him. These instructions, however, he loses, and on arriving at Paris falls into bad hands and is robbed of everything. He manages to escape from the room in which the thieves had confined him, and, after wandering about all night, fortunately falls in with his uncle, and, also, with the principal thief, who is promptly punished. The story is a warning as to the want of knowledge of French—attractive and exciting, manly and vigorous. There are a dozen other stories of various kinds of life, all of which can be recommended. They are spirited and versatile, not hesitating at a ghost story or a story from the diggings. Mr. Hodder promises to become an excellent writer for young people, especially boys.

"Our Fresh and Salt Water Tutors" is one of the best books of the kind that the season has sent us. Mr. Kingston has altered and adapted it from an American author, being far too wise to let it slip away altogether because it contained certain things unlikely to suit English taste. Mr. Reverdy Johnson will be sure to say that the Americans and the English have one taste in common, with an American advantage, just as he said the two people speak one language, and that the Americans speak it best. Happily, Mr. Kingston can be trusted in taste as well as in language, and the book will be liked as it stands. The 'Fresh and Salt-Water Tutors" are simply the ordinary collegian for the fresh, and as old sailor for the salt, who preside for six months over four youngsters, cousins and brothers, on the family property on the coast of Corawall. Whilst the regular round of study goes on every op

listeners. Without more particularisation, this little book is to be commended warmly. The artist well keeps up the character of the letterpress.

"Joshua Hawsepipe" tells the fortunes of a boy of twelve, who sails under a pattern captain, and gets wrecked on the coast of Borneo. Perhaps something may be borrowed from Captain Keppel's book; but it reads very newly, and is full of exciting incident. The hero and another alone are saved, and they fall into the hands of some natives, who are friendly in course of time. The elder becomes a great chief and marries. The younger falls in love; but when the maiden dies, and he has performed prodigies of heroism for her sake, he thinks his best plan is to take advantage of an opportunity of escaping. These few pages are always cheerful, although of breathless interest, and seem to breathe naturally of the sea. Boys who withstand their infatuation are not to be envied.

Once again Miss Worboise brings a volume to add to the numerous tales (which we would call novels, but that they are supposed to be addressed to a seriously-disposed public) that she has written. Perhaps the authoress is right in making a little distinction between her stories and the books that are so frequently taken to represent the novel-writing, and especially the ladies' novel-writing, of the period. In "Cyril Denham" there is nothing that may not be introduced to the family circle without fear; and, at the same time, there is as much interest as will serve to secure the attention of the reader.

GUN

THE

WITH

KXPBHIMENTS



WE have already published a memoir of this distinguished Frenchman, as well as description of his funeral and of his château at Augerville and need say no more as to the Engraving we this week place before our readers than that it represents the scene when the coffin containing Merryer's remains was placed in the entrance to the family vault in the chapel of the villa a Augerville—a scene which was witnessed with the most profound regret and sympathy by all present

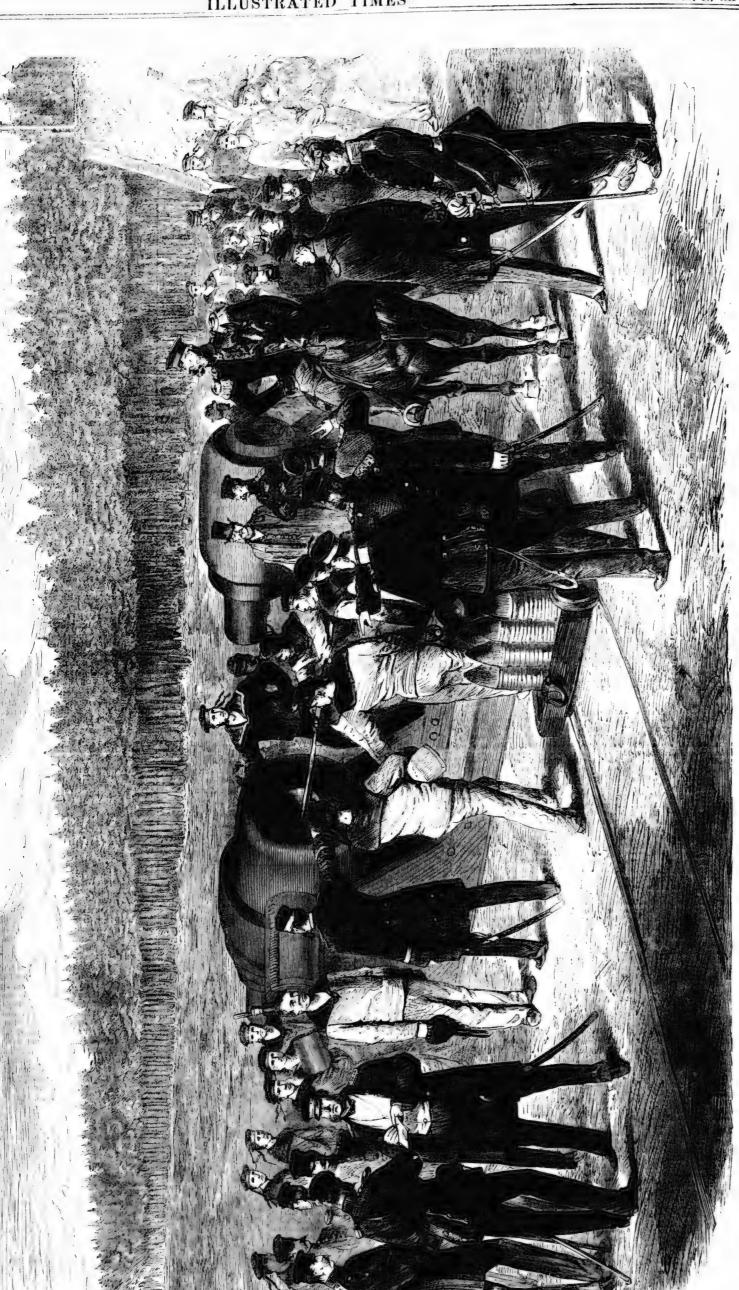
SOMDETCH-CHUFA-CHULALONGKORN, KING OF SIAM.

Some time ago we gave an account of the Government of Siam and of the ceremonies observed at the funeral of one of the Royal family as well as of those of the Court. We have now to record the death of the King and the succession of his eldest son to the throne. The late King Pra-Bart-Somdetch-Phra-Chom-Klow, was in many respects a very remarkable man. He added to a considerable acquaintance with scientific subjects the knowledge of two or three languages, could write Latin and English with ease, and was conversant with every dialect of the Indo-Chinese from Sanskrit to Thai. He was also a famous optician, and possessed in his palace a Bangkok a very extraordinary collection of instruments illustrating that science. Indeed it may be said that his taste for astronomy led to his death for a commission from France having set out to observe the eclipse of the sun at Saigon, or Aug. 18 last, his Majesty made a journey to tha place in order to be present on the occasion; an after assisting in the observations, returned home, where he was seized with the fever and dysentery from the effects of which he died or Oct. 1, at the age of sixty-four. The late King was distinguished for the truly regal gift of in spiring his subjects with respect and affection, and of attracting foreign visitors to his court, when his great abilities and amiable manners secured their regard. As soon as his death was known the members of the Council met and determined that, according to the laws of the country, as had not named a successor, the crown should be assumed by his eldest son, who was himself, how ever, suffering from a similar illness to that which had been fatal to his father. The coronation ceremonies have, therefore, been postponed until his health is sufficiently restored for him to take part in them. The new King is not more than fand the Government will consequently be con Regency, the principal person of the State bei Sri-Sury-Wougse, Prime Minister and Minister or present sixty yea

TRIAL OF ENGLISH AND PRUSSIAN A

THE trial of the celebrated Krupp gun com Prussian marine service, against the English Woolwich, has just been concluded on the arti ground near Berlin, and the Prussians claim advantage in favour of the enormous and costly piof which all the world heard at the French Exhii As far as we can learn at present, there can be no Krupp showed to decided advantage, since the st penetrated an eight-inch iron-plated target, while





PRUSSIAN

NEW THE

WITH

SX PBRIMEN TE

THE LATE M. BERRYER.

DEC. 26, 1868

WE have already published a memoir of this distinguished Frenchman, as well as descriptions of his funeral and of his château at Augerville, and need say no more as to the Engraving we this week place before our readers than that it represents the scene when the coffin containing M. Berryer's remains was placed in the entrance to the family vault in the chapel of the villa at Augerville—a scene which was witnessed with the most profound regret and sympathy by all present.

SOMDETCH-CHUFA-CHULALONGKORN,
KING OF SIAM.

SOME time ago we gave an account of the Government of Siam and of the ceremonies observed at the funeral of one of the Royal family, as well as of those of the Court. We have now to record the death of the King and the succession of his eldest son to the throne. The late King, Pra-Bart-Somdetch-Phra-Chom-Klow, was in many respects a very remarkable man. He added to a considerable acquaintance with scientific subjects the knowledge of two or three languages, could write Latin and English with ease, and was conversant with every dialect of the Indo-Chinese from Sanskrit to Thai. He was also a famous optician, and possessed in his palace at Bangkok a very extraordinary collection of instruments illustrating that science. Indeed it may be said that his taste for astronomy led to his death, for a commission from France having set out to observe the eclipse of the sun at Saigon, on Aug. 18 last, his Majesty made a journey to that place in order to be present on the occasion; and after assisting in the observations, returned home, where he was seized with the fever and dysentery from the effects of which he died on Oct. 1, at the age of sixty-four. The late King was distinguished for the truly regal gift of inspiring his subjects with respect and affection, and of attracting foreign visitors to his court, where his great abilities and amiable manners secured their regard. As soon as his death was known the members of the Council met and determined that, according to the laws of the country, as he had not named a successor, the crown should be assumed by his eldest son, who was himself, however, suffering from a similar illness to that which had been fatal to his father. The coronation ceremonies have, therefore, been postponed until his health is sufficiently restored for him to take part in them. The new King is not more than fifteen years old, and the Government will consequently be conducted under a Regency, the principal person of the State being Chow-Phya-Sri-Sury-Woug

TRIAL OF ENGLISH AND PRUSSIAN ARTILLERY AT BERLIN.

THE trial of the celebrated Krupp gun constructed for the Prussian marine service, against the English guns sent from Woolwich, has just been concluded on the artillery practising-ground near Berlin, and the Prussians claim a most decided advantage in favour of the enormous and costly piece of ordnance of which all the world heard at the French Exhibition last year. As far as we can learn at present, there can be no doubt that the Krupp showed to decided advantage, since the shots fired from it penetrated an eight-inch iron-plated target, while the English gun



THE NEW KING OF SIAM.

only succeeded in going to the depth of seven inches, and then opened for a length of eighteen inches, so becoming ineffectual after firing 264 shots, while the Prussians fired 500 shots, and their gun remained uninjured. Our Engraving represents the scene on the Artillery Platz at the time of the contest.

DEATH OF A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

Another benefactor, in the person of Mr. John Bairstow, of Preston, has just died, at the ripe old age of ninety years. The history of his life is a most remarkable one, showing perseverance and industry; for, unaided by wealth, he gained for himself a high social position and a princely fortune, which with a bounteous hand he distributed unsparingly to purposes of public utility. There is scarcely a society possessing national claims that has not received aid from his hands; and locally the poor have lost, without exception, in Mr. Bairstow their best friend. He was born in Helifax, Yorkshire; was the son of a poor woolstapler, who gave

his son the best education his means permitted. At the age of sixteen he was sent to Preston to learn the cotton manufacturing business at the well-known firm of Messrs. Horrocks, Miller, and Co., of which Mr. E. Hermon, M.P., is at present the head. Mr. Blaristow early showed good business qualities, and in the days of the old stage coaches, on fixed days, he visited the market towns of Lancashire as chief salesman of the firm, of which he ultimately became a member. It was always the boast of the deceased and his servants that his house was maintained by a sum that was wasted by most people, and his personal domestic expense was little over £200 a year at the period of his greatest affluence. This characteristic may be taken as one of the secrets of his attaining his immense wealth; but, having acquired such vast means, he gave liberally, and his generosity may be said to have been unbounded. He was a contributor to every worthy object in his own town, and many powerful organisations in the centres of industry have been assisted in a substantial way by him. His chief objects of assistance were churches, schools, and societies for disseminating Christian truth. There is not a church in the town to which he has not been a large contributor, and he used to consider the sacred edifices particularly under his charge, and that it was his duty to supply any deficiency found within them. The deceased was never married, and although he was one of ten children he has not a blood relation left. By his will he has bequeathed his large fortune to charitable objects and personal friends. Throughout his life his habits were scrupulously exact, and when an active partner in the manufacturing concern he was never absent from the mill at six octock in the morning, and whilst he was able to walk about he did so before breakfast. To this he attributed his rood health and long life. Among his numerous bequests are the following:—Freston and County of Lancaster Royal Infirmary, £20,000; Bulle Society, £3000; Moravian Missions, £20



THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE M. BERRYER: PLACING THE COFFIN IN THE FAMILY VAULT AT AUGENVILLE.

FINE ARTS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The present, which is the third, winter exhibition of this society contains some admirable pictures; and though the collection is, perhaps, rather deficient in "figure-subjects," the landscapes, as well as some of the sea pieces, are so admirable as to compensate for the want of what are generally the more popular and attractive elements of a winter gallery. To begin at the beginning, however, the "Jew's Harp" (3) of Mr. C. Green is a charming little figure-subject, and leads the visitor at once to two other remarkable pictures—Mr. W. Thomas's "Spring Time," with its abundant beauty of white blossom, and Mr. Absolon's "Bo-Peep," just such a picture as we should like to hang on the wall of our every-day family room. For a dining-hall, or an antique library, Mr. Edwin Hargitt's "Red Deer" would be more suitable, with its fine rendering of the purply, murky sky and the wildness of the group of antlered beauties.

To go on to the sea-pieces, Mr. Mogford's "Sea Mist Clearing Off the Cornish Coast" (16) is a superb water effect—the light vapoury cloud, the swelling ripple, the grand roll of the surf, all are wonderfully liquid; and that is no small praise when it is considered how few we have except solid seas. The dismasted vesser unning up Channel, by Mr. Edwin Hayes (17), is also a charming bit of sky and sea in harmonious colour, and the droop of the sea birds is marvellously suggestive of the lull after the violence of the storm. Mr. G. Philp, in his "Sennen, Cornwall," has caught the true characteristics of the grand western coast, which seems to have been more than usually attractive this year. Mr. Mogford gives us Mont St. Michel after a storm (49), with a fine effect of that "clearing-up" sky so beautiful to see, so hard to paint; and his "Embayed on the Cornish Coast" (29) leaves very little to be desired.

Mr. H. G. Hive's "Stone-Boat," Swanage, Dorset (107), is a

that "clearing-up" sky so beautiful to see, so han to paint; and his "Embayed on the Cornish Coast" (29) leaves very little to be desired.

Mr. H. G. Hive's "Stone-Boat," Swanage, Dorset (107), is a lovely bit of soft colour; and Mr. Philp's "Heavy Gale on the Lizard Coast" (115) is full of spirit, and is, to our thinking, his best work in the Exhibition. In his Falmouth Bay (57) the water is too papery, by which we mean that the waves look like curled paper; and the same fault is, we think, to be detected in his "Wreck at Gower" (193) and his "Brig on Shore" (273). His "Silvery Sunshine, Mount's Bay" (358), is a charming picture. In other kinds of scenery there is so much variety that our limits will not admit of more than casual mention of a few prominent pictures. "Near Bellagio, Lake Como" (20), by Mr. Philip Mitchell, is full of promise; and Mr. Deane's "Weggen, Lake of Lucerne," is distinguished by its mellow tone, but, as we cannot help thinking, at a little sacrifice of the texture, which is strangely woolly when seen only at a short distance.

Mr. Skinner Prout's charming picture, "Sweet are the Little Brooks that Run" (21), is a happy illustration of its subject; and Mr. Richardson's "Kilchurn Castle" (32), is real, and finely rendered. Mr. Aaron Penley has given us in his "Loch Lomond" (34) one of those lovely effects of rosy light that require the most delicate touch and just appreciation. This picture, perhaps, spoils us for Mr. Charles Vacher's light yellow sky in his "Torno, Lake Como" (38), and gives an unpleasing effect to a picture that is in other respects attractive.

A charming little bit is Mr. Hine's "Kyles of Bute—Early

dered. Mr. Aaron Penley has given in his "Loch Lomond" (3i) one of those lovely effects of rosy light that require the most delicate touch and just appreciation. This picture, perhaps, spoils us for Mr. Charles Vacher's light yellow sky in his "Lorno, Lake Como (36) severate that the complex in the plant of the complex of the complex

Birmingham was noted as a salmon-fisher, but had no idea that he

Birmingham was noted as a samon-ment, our chair shrimps, united to that sport the less romantic pastime of catching shrimps. With Mr. Lucas's "Adam's Ale" (230), a capital little picture representing a drinking-fountain, and his "Stray Kitten" (252), both of them destined, we should think, to be reproduced and made popular by chromolithography or some other process, we must close our notice of a very interesting exhibition.

popular by chromolithography or some other process, we must close our notice of a very interesting exhibition.

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

An elaborate collection of returns relative to our home growth of wheat, together with the annual import and the estimated consumption throughout the United Kingdom, has been issued by Mr. J. B. Lawes and Dr. J. H. Gilbert. The object of the compilation is to show the progress or decline of our agricultural industry in this particular department within a recent date; and a comparison is therefore made between two periods of eight years each, beginning with 1852. The authors explain the nature of the data at command in relation to the area under wheat; the average yield per acre; the aggregate home produce and the amount available for consumption; the quantities imported; the number of consumers and the probable amount required per head, in each main division of the United Kingdom and in the whole collectively. Taking these data, which are admitted to be in some respects defective, and, except in the case of Ireland, unofficial, it is found that, comparing the last eight with the preceding eight years, there has been a diminution of area under wheat in the United Kingdom during the later period of between 8 and 9 per cent, an increase in yield per acre of about 1½ per cent, and a decrease in the total wheat supplied from home produce of nearly 7 per cent. There is, on the other hand, an increase in the foreign supplies of about 7½ per cent. The main conclusions drawn from the inquiry, and from a comparison of the two periods of eight years each are as follow:—There has been a reduction in the area under wheat in each of the main divisions of the United Kingdom of between 14 and 15 per cent, with a growth of population of only about 5½ per cent. The main conclusions drawn from the inquiry, and from a comparison of the two periods of eight years each are as follow:—There has been a reduction in the area under wheat in each of the main conclusions drawn from

cession, and a consequent necessity for unusual foreign supplies, which may not speedily recur.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF ENGLISH NOBLEMEN.—The Paris Figaro recounts a story not creditable to the British Peerage. A few nights ago his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, his brother, some friends, and their servants, all drunk, rode on hore-back along the Rue Lafitce. Some of the party stopped a carriage, exclaiming, "Make way for the Duke of Hamilton!" The French possessor of the carriage expressed himself in terms emphatically devoid of reverence for the Duke of Hamilton, and demanded free passage on the causeway. Thereupon, the Figaro says, his Grace administered a blow with a life-preserver to the gentleman in the carriage, and a regular fray ensued. Some policemen, who acted with great forbearance, induced the English party to take refuge in the Maison Dorée, from one of the balconies of which they were seen up to the small hours, with several ladies wearing enormous chignons. The owner of the carriage, who has a broken head, will bring the matter before the Tribunal of Correctional Police.

Mr. Mill Amill Annual of the Revue des Deux Mondes. Mr. Mill believe that the principal causes of his defeat are three:—1. The great superiority of organisation among his opponents—acting as they were under a business man, working for his own interests. 2. Their abundance of money. 3. The hostility of nearly all the vestrymen and local notabilities, who were scared by the propositions for municipal reform. Setting aside the check sustained in his person by the advanced Liberal party, for himself Mr. Mill has nothing to regret. He hopes to exercise as great, and a far more more congenial, activity in favour of his opinions as a writer than as a member of Parliament. The check sustained by the Raiical party is far more difficult to explain. Some people think it was merely an affair of money, and it is certain that meney was employed for corruption on a deplorable scale. (A million was withdrawn from the Bank the week before the elec

recent elections, there have been found enough of money and material interests ready to range themselves on the side of reason and justice to assure victory to Mr. Gladstone and the abolition of the privileges of the Irish Church.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME.—Few ordinary theatres ever compete with the scenic beauty of the Crystal Palace pantomime, and no theatre that has ever yet been constructed can pretend to vie with the numbers of the audience which it draws. A good Christmas pantomime at Norwood means an attendance of some 20,000 or 30,000 people, or, in other words, the adult population of some large towns, and rather more than double the population of some so-called English cities, such as Wells or Salisbury. Of course, with such an andience to please, the Crystal Palace pantomimes are always ranked first among the holiday festivities of the year; and, in order to be ranked, at least in time, first of all, the Crystal Palace pantomime began on Monday. The title, which is the "Little Boy Blue," with ever so many other titles, has, of course, no more connection with what is afterwards to follow than if it was called "Female Suffrage," or the "Wick District of Burghs." Of plot before the harlequinade there is absolutely none, and of dialogue there is next to none, and of fun there is very little. Most of the opening is made up of songs and dances, and, unfortunately, most of the songs have been intrusted to those who, either individually or collectively, are least capable of rendering them justice. When we have said this much of the opening, we have said the worst; for the scenes and scenery are beautiful, and the music which accompanies all the dances is excellent. The transformation scene is a positive attraction in itself. It is not over praising it to say that few more beautiful theatrical scenes have ever been displayed before. It was greeted on Monday, as it well deserves to be, with a perfect enthusiasm of applause. If the pantomime only contained this scene it would be of itself well worth seeing

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE IN AMERICA.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE IN AMERICA.

On the night of Dec. 5 the mail-steamer United States was on her way from Cincinnati to Louisville, with all the force of the stream in her favour, and a gay company of passengers on board, A wedding party had joined them earlier in the evening, and the passengers had serenaded the happy couple, who were going westward for their honeymoon, and the noise of merriment rose so high that there were no sleepers on board, and the captain had appealed on behalf of some who at that late hour had retired to rest. Steaming against the stream was the steamer America on her way to Cincinnati, with a still larger company on board, many of whom were quietly sleeping in their berths. All went well till nearly midolight, when suddenly the crew of each steamer became aware that they were bearing down upon each other; and before there was time to alter the tack of either a collision had occurred, a fearful explosion followed it, and in an instant the United States was sinking in a sea of fire, and the America was dritting helplessly to the opposite bank. The scene which followed united the horrors of a railway collision and a shipwreck, In the fore part of the United States a cargo of petroleum occupied the deek, the collision burst the barrels and sent the fiery liquid streaming over the deek and down the sides of the vessel to the surface of the water, and when the engine-fires ignited it a sheet of flame flashed over the whole ship and over the surface of the water, so that in an instant the river itself was on fire all round the vessel. One passenger says that for two hundred yards the shore. How any escaped stems marvellous, Some, however, came through the ordeal with their lives, but many were swept down the stream, never to be heard of again, and others were found so disfigured by fire that their individuality is lost, and their names will never be identified, On board the other vessel the misfortune was not so great. Set fire to by the petroleum, she diffed to the opposite shore, and man

reckless mixing of explosive freights with living cargoes, and is a disgrace to the humanity of our age.

A DESTRUCTIVE STORM swept over the north of Scotland on Monday night. The whole of the seaward staging and the stonework executed in the Wick new harbour during the year was carried away.

A NEW YORK SHOP.—On Nov. 30 the latest addition to Stewart's retail dry-goods store, Broadway, New York, was opened to the public. This establishment, which claims to be the largest in the world, now covers two acres. The building is six stories high, and has a basement and sub-cellar below ground; the steam-boilers to raise the elevators are under the side walk. The basement is used for the sale of olicloths. The first story is the sale-room for nearly every kind of dry and fancy goods, except carpets, cloaks, shawls, and millinery. From the centre of this story rises, to the height of 160 ft., the great dome, topped by a fla' skylight. It leaves a space 60 ft. in length in the middle of the remaining floors. Each of the higher floors is devoted to its own class of goods, and every floor has I swashing-rooms and saloons for the use of the customers. All the gas-journel of the customers is the sale room of the goods. The cellings are all to be frescoed. The view of each entire interior is white, the monotony being amply relieved by the brilliant colours of the goods. The cellings are all to be frescoed. The view of each entire floor will be obstructed only by the numerous columns. These are of iron, and are adorned upon each of the four faces with alto-relievos of Cupids and with vases of flowers. Six hundred clerks, male and female, are employed in the various sale departments, and 600 women are occupied in the preparation of clothing. The house contains a population equal to that of a small town.

EXTRAORDINARY TRAGEDY AT SEA.—The Cork Herald gives the particulars of a series of horrible and almost incredible occurrences which happened on board the butch vessel Finnechina, Captain Hotze commander, just arrived at Cork f

Monday week.

FIDELITY TO PRINCIPLE.—It is well known that the events of the late American war have led to greatly-increased exertions on the part of the friends of Peace, on both sides of the Atlantic, to promulgate principles tending to prevent the recurrence of similar scenes of horror and bloodshed. Amongst the incidents of the war were some very striking illustrations of fidelity to Christian principle on the part of a small band of Quakers, Baptists, and others. One of these persons, a Friend, named William B. Hockett, of Randolph, North Carolina, was arrested under the Confederate Conscription Act, in June, 1863, and ordered to bear arms and serve in the ranks. This he firmly refused to do as being contrary to the spirit and precepts of Christianity. The Colonel of the regiment to which he was allotted was resolved to force him into submission. He therefore ordered Hockett to be laid on the ground, and a gun to be tied on his back. He refused to rise with the weapon. A party of soldiers were then ordered to stab him with their bayonets, but they only pierced his clothes. William Hockett expressed his wish to be respectful to authority, but stated that he was willing to lay down his life rather than disobey Christ. The soldiers were then drawn up to shoot him, and just as the order to fire was given, the prisoner prayed aloud, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Hereupon the soldiers refused to fire, some of them exclaiming, "We cannot shoot such a man!" The enraged Colonel then struck savagely at Hockett's head, but missed his aim. He then spurred his horse repeatedly to ride over the prisoner, but the horse sprang aside at each attempt, and the Friend remained unharmed. The Colonel then struck savagely at Hockett's head, but missed his aim. He then spurred his horse repeatedly to ride over the prisoner, but the horse sprang aside at each attempt, and the Friend remained unharmed. The Colonel then struck savagely at Hockett's head, but missed his aim. He then spurred his horse repeate

POLICE.

STEALING "PUNCH."—At the Gaildhall, on Monday, James Connor and Alfred Clarke were placed at the bar on remand, before Mr. Alderman Wilson, charged with being concerned, with two others not in custody, in stealing 300 stamped copies of Punch from the publishing-office in Fieet-street. On Wednesday, the 9th inst., a bundle containing 300 stamped copies of Punch was brought to that office from Messrs. Bradbury and Evans's, for publication. They were placed, with others, on a counter behind a partition in the office; and, while the publisher went to the far end of the premises, somebody walked in, leaned over the counter, and took the bundle in question, with which he got clear off, unperceived. As soon as the papers were missed, notice was given to the trade of the robbery and every precaution taken to prevent the sale of them. The matter was put into the hands of Hann and Hawkins, two active detective officers; and they soon traced them to a beershop in Fetter-lane, called the Three Lions, where, concealed behind some boards in a skittle-ground, they found 250 copies of the publication. They subsequently ascertained that the prisoners were in possession of the property shortly after it was stolen, and left it at a coffee-shop in Shoe-lane in the name of Clarke, whence it was subsequently fetched and taken to the Three Lions. They also obtained evidence that the prisoners and two others not in custody met there, untred the papers, and asked a newspaper hawker named Bayley to sell some of them for them. They offered him all he could make above a penny each for himself. He took twenty-six, and after selling nine discovered they were stamped, and brought the remainder back. He gave 9d, to one of the men, who divided it, giving 23d, to Cannor keeping 23d, him-elf, and giving 24d, to Connor keeping 23d, him-elf, and giving 24d, to Connor which he received twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The prisoners, having been cautioned in the usual form, said they were sked by some other men to fetch the pa

Wilson fully committed the prisoners for trial.

Workmen's Railway Tickets. — Mr. W. Mansell, the general manager of the North London Railway at Broad-street. Terminus, was summoned before Mr. Newton, at Worship-street, on Monday, to answer a charge of having neglected and refused to issue a workman's ticket within a reasonable time after being required so to do. At the outset the magistrate's jurisdiction was challenged by the defendant's solicitor, and, after a protracted discussion, Mr. Newton, having read the words of the summons, said that it had been made out wrongly; it was not shown to be a question of tolls, and therefore jurisdiction he had none. He suggested that a fresh summons should be taken out, and worded in conformity with the section of the Act under which the present proceedings were taken. Mr. Cooper consented to have the summons amended, and, that having been done, the case proceeded. The complainant, Henry Marks, stated that he was a compositor, in the employ of Messra, Waterlow and Sons, of Londonwall, and that he resided at Churchhill-road, Hackney. There was a workmen's train advertise to run from Dalston Junction to Broad-street at 7.27 every morning, and traveliers by it have the right to return by any train after six o'clock in the evening. Weekly tickets are issued at 1s. On Thursday, the 3rd inst, about five minutes before the 6.57 a.m. train started, he (complainant) applied at the booking-office of the Dalston Junction for a workman's ticket. The clerk replied that they were only issued now on Monday mornings, having been discontinued for the daily issuing since July last. Complainant then inquired what ticket he could take, and was told "One for the parliamentary," the fare by which was 2d. Complainant took the ticket; and at night, to return, had to pay another 4d., there not being any parliamentary carriages. He subsequently took ont the present summons. On being cross-examined, complainant said he did not give him and the present summons. On being cross-examined, complainant WORKMEN'S RAILWAY TICKETS. - Mr. W. greenerly took out the present summons. On being cross-examined, complainant said he did not give his name or address; but was prepared to do so had he been asked. He asked for the ticket there and then. Mr. Cooper then said that was one objection he took, that complainant had not furnished his name and address. Mr. Newton overruled that objection, saying that it was for the company to take the initiative in that respect. Mr. Cooper then said another objection he took was that, by their notice, all persons requiring workmen's tickets were bound to apply a reasonable time beforehand, so as to allow of inquiries being made as to their position. That had not been done, inasmuch as complainant wanted the ticket supplied upon his application. Mr. Newton thought the objection good, and therefore the present summons must drop; but another might be taken out, unless the complainant thought it would benefit him more by laying the case before the Board of Trade

Entensive Frauds.—For some time past the detective force at Scotland-yard, under the direction of Inspector Williamson, assisted by Sergeant Palmer, have been busily occupied in tracing out a very extensive forgery upon the Paymaster-General at Whitehall. It appears that a person of the name of M'Machin, who held a situation as clerk in the Paymaster-General's office, was discharged some months since, and must have possessed himself of some of the forms used for officers' pension-warrants, as one of them was presented in the early part of October last for the sum of £856 18s. 31. in favour of James Audrey, and duly paid by cheque on the Bank of England. That cheque was changed, and the notes so obtained have been distributed about at Birmingham, Bistel, Cardiff, and other places, where goods to a small amount have been purchased. Besides the man M'Machin, his brother-in-law, Joseph

ec. 5 the mail-steamer United States was on must to Louisville, with all the force of the r, and a gay company of passengers on board, diploned them earlier in the evening, and the laded the happy couple, who were going west-tymoon, and the noise of merriment rose so en osleepers on board, and the captain had of some who at that late hour had reaming against the stream was the steamer way to Cincinnati, with a still larger many of whom were quietly sleeping in went well till nearly midnight, when r of each steamer became aware that down upon each other; and before there he tack of either a collision had occurred, in followed it, and in an instant the inking in a sea of fire, and the America was to the opposite bank. The scene which foltors of a rail way collision and a shipwreek, see United States a cargo of petroleum occupollision burst the barrels and sent the fiery rethe deck and down the sides of the vessel to water, and when the engine-fires ignited it flashed over the whole ship and over the expso that in an instant the river itself was the vessel. One passenger says that for two replayed over the surface of the stream, and he elements might be seen men and women he shore. How any escaped seems marvellous, at through the ordeal with their lives, but many stream, never to be heard of again, and others used by fire that their individuality is lost, and are be identified. On board the other vessel the orgent. Set fire to by the petroleum, she drifted, and many of her passengers escaped. But he calamity and the terrors of the situation ne man, occupying a cabin in the America, papeals to escape, and perished with help at its suffered the same entire paralysis of will, ke unresisting victims. On person seemed the danger, and hardly noticed the appill it actually seized him; an actress had from the vessel by main force, and has so not till she was safe on shore that she could her thoughts to realise the danger through ed. The hairbreadth and almost miraculous ke a story too long to tell. In the end it is try or CATASTROPHE IN AMERICA. ec. 5 the mail-steamer United States was on nuati to Louisville, with all the force of the

orm swept over the north of Scotland on Monday the seaward staging and the stonework executed in during the year was carried away.

—On Nov. 30 the latest addition to Stewart's retail way, New York, was opened to the public. This laims to be the largest in the world, now covers two six stories high, and has a basement and sub-cellar mi-boilers to raise the elevators are under the side sused for the sale of olicloths. The first story is sused for the sale of olicloths. The first story is every kind of dry and fancy goods, except carpets, linery. From the centre of this story rises, to the reat dome, topped by a flat skylight. It leaves a the middle of the remaining floors. Each of the to its own class of goods, and every floor has is sons for the use of the customers. All the gas is a subject to the customer of the cust

RAGEDY AT SEA.—The Cork Herald gives the parhorrible and almost incredible occurrences which Dutch vessel Finnechina, Captain Hotze commander, on South America. A Londoner, named Rogers, was either from insanity or cupidity (as he knew the control of money on board), he seems to have formed ession of the vessel by whole-sale murder. On the hip left Buenos Ayres, Rogers took a favourable opher first mate overboard. The cook, in response to him a rope, when Rogers selzed him by the legs and also. Both these men were Dutchmen. The second Holland, ran to help the drowning men, but Rogers im with an axe. He ran towards the cabin and way, upsetting the captain, who was running up, e floor, Rogers secured the hatch above them, and I wo men remained on deck, one a Yankee, the other Rogers kept apart—one fore, one aft—by threatend compelling them to steer the vessel in turns. For remained master of the deck, not sleeping during fired twice at him during that period, but without y. Owing to a defect in the compass, he supposed ag straight for the land, when in reality she was coast. At the end of the fourth day sleep overcame, waiting for the opportunity, seized the axe, and at a his head from his body. He then relieved the capand the vessel made for Rio. After an investigation ed, and the Finnechina arrived in Cork harbour on

and the vessel made for Rio. After an investigation ed, and the Finnechina arrived in Cork harbour on ed, and the Finnechina arrived in Cork harbour on ed, and the Finnechina arrived in Cork harbour on the part of the delet to greatly-increased exertions on the part of a both sides of the Atlantic, to promulgate principles recurrence of similar scenes of horror and bloodshed, of the war were some very striking illustrations of rinciple on the part of a small band of Quakers, One of these persons, a Friend, named William B. North Carolina, was arrested under the Confederate me, 1863, and ordered to bear arms and serve in the yrefused to do as being contrary to the spirit and ty. The Colonel of the regiment to which he was no force him into submission. He therefore ordered he ground, and a gun to be tied on his back. He weapon. A party of soldiers were then ordered to ayonets, but they only pierced his clothes. William wish to be respectful to authority, but stated that down his life rather than disobey Christ. The awn up to shoot him, and just as the order to fire oner prayed aloud, "Father, forgive them, for every development of the sum of the friend remained unharmed. The enged Colonel at Hockett's head, but missed his aim. He then stedly to ride over the prisoner, but the horse sprang and the Friend remained unharmed. The Colonel ther assaults, but exclaimed that he would yet make the Friend remained unharmed. The Colonel there assaults, but exclaimed that he would yet make im. Two days afterwards the bettle of Gettysburg vas too ill to move; but the Colonel took part in the A 'ter the battle Hockett was found by the Federal a prisoner of war to Fort Delaware. Some of the surp promise to "de/end" the Government in its he was told he must either promise thes or be infused to in his relatives in the Western States. Many leity to principle are related, said their suthenticity

DEC. 26, 1868

POLICE.

STRAIN "PENCIN"—At the Gaildhall, on Monday James Conner and Alfred Clarks were placed at the bod with being concerned, with two cheers not in custody in the being concerned, with two cheers not in custody in the being concerned, with two cheers not in custody in the being concerned, with two cheers not in custody in the being concerned, with two cheers not in custody in the being concerned to the problems of Phanck from the problems of the property of the control of the property of the control of the problems of Phanck from the Phanck

Wilson fully committed the prisoners for trial.

Workmen's Railway Tickets.—Mr. W. Mansell, the general manager of the North London Railway at Broad-street Terminus, was summoned before Mr. Newton, at Worship-street, on Monday, to answer a charge of having neglected and refused to issue a workman's ticket within a reasonable time after being required so to do. At the outset the magistrate's jurisdiction was challenged by the defendant's solicitor, and, after a protracted discussion, Mr. Newton, having read the words of the summons, said that it had been made out wrongly; it was not shown to be a question of tolls, and therefore jurisdiction he had none. He suggested that a fresh summons should be taken out, and worded in conformity with the section of the Act under which the present proceedings Worksens a Broad-street Terminus, was summoned before Mr. Kowton, at Worship-street, on Monday, to answer a charge of having neglected and refused to issue a workman study so to do. At the other many properties of the summons, said that it had been made out wrongly; it was not shown to be a question of the Act under which the present proceedings worked that a fresh summons should be taken out, and worded in conformity with the section of the Act under which the present proceedings were taken. Mr. Cooper consented to have the summons amended, and, that having been done, the case proceeded. The complainant, Henry Marks, stated that he was a compositor, in the endough of the control of the Act under which the present proceedings with any the case proceeded. The complainant, Henry Marks, stated that he was a compositor, in the evening. Weekly tickets are issued at ls. On Thursday, the 3rd inst, ab in five minutes before the 6.57 a.m. train started, he (complainant) and that he resided at Child advertised that the was a compositor, in the evening. Weekly tickets are issued at ls. On Thursday, the 3rd inst, ab in five minutes before the 6.57 a.m. train started, he (complainant then inquired what ticket he could take, and was told that they were only issued now on Monday mornings, having been discontinued for the daily issuing since July last. Complainant then inquired what ticket he could take, and was told to the parliamentary, "the fare they which was 2d. Omplainant then inquired what ticket he could take, and was told that they were only issued now on Monday mornings, having been discontinued for the daily issuing since July last. Complainant then inquired what ticket he could take, and was told to the present summons made done of the complainant had not furnished his name and address. Mr. Newton overruled that objection, saying that it was for the company to take the initiative in that are perfectly the partial process of the parameter of the complainant had not give the parameter of the parameter of the paramete

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

The company to take the initiative in that, respect, Mr. Cooper then said another objection he took was that, by their notice, all persons requiring workmen's tickets were bound to apply a reasonable time beforehand, so as to allow of inquires being made as to their position, That had not been done, inasmuch as complainant and the been done, inasmuch as complainant with the complainant of the position of the control of the

Year's Holidays will be the sparkling and delightful Entertainment given by the original CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely-crowded and enose to the St. James's Hall eight times in each week for four consecutive years, without intermission. The great Company now increased to THISTY-FIVE PERFORMERS, all of known Emineues.

By Interpret the Holidays, an EXTRA GRAND AND ILLUMINATED DAY PERFORMANCE EVERY AFTERNOON, AT THREE.

These Performances are fully equal in every respect to those given in the evening, and terminate in time to admit of visitors dinning, and atterwards visiting any of the Pantomimes in the evening.

Every West-End Omnibus will set visitors down at the Doors of St. James's Hall, returning to all parts of London after each performance.

Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURDESS.

IXTEENTH ANNUAL WINTER
EXHIBITION of PICTURES by British and Foreign Artists
in NOW O'FEN, at the FARNOH GALLERY, 120, Pail-mail, from
Half-past Kine till Half-past Five O'Clock. Admission, is. Lighted
as dusk.

THE MEYRICK COLLECTION OF ARMOUR has been REMOVED from Goodrich Court to SOUTH KENS: NOTON MUSRUM, and will be EXHIBITED to the Public, Daily, on and after SATURDAY, DEC. 29, in the Galleries overlooking the Horticultural Gardens.

THE TOWNSHEND BEQUEST to the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, of British and Foreign TCTURES will be EXHIBITED Daily, on and after SATURDAY, DE L. 26, in the Galleries overlooking the Horticul ural Gardens.

THE COLLECTION OF BRITISH ARMS and ORDNANCE exhibited in Paris by the War Department will be ON VIEW Daily, on and after SATURDAY, DEC 25, in the Galleries overlooking the Horticultural Gardens.

HE NAVAL MODELS exhibited in Paris by the Admiralty and private Exhibitors will be ON VIEW Daily, on and after SATUEDAY, DEC. 25, in the Galleries over looking the Horticultural Gardens.

Inching the Horticultural Gardens.

THE DESIGNS for FANS executed by
Female Students in Competition for Prises offered by the
SC ENGS and ARC DEPARTMENT, SOUTH KENSINGTON
MUSEUM, will be EXHIBITED Daily, on and after
SATURDAY, DEC. 26, in the Galleries overlooking the Horticulizers Gardens.

RIMMEL'S NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS, in for Christmas-Trees. Rosewater Crackers and Costume Crackers for Balls and Parties. Rimmel's Perfumed Almanack, beautifully Idaminated, 6d., by post for seven stamps.—96, Strand; 128, Regent-street; and 14, Cornhill.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS. Fragipaui, Magnolia, Patchouly, Geranium, Ever-sweet, Opoponax, New-mown Hay, White Boss, Lign Alos, and 1000 of ters, from every flower that breathes a fragrance, 2s. 6d each; or three bottles in a case, 7s. Sold by the fashionable Draggists and Perfumers in all parts of the world.

Laboratory of Flowers. 2, New Bond-street, London.

DIPER'S Patent Machine Oil does not clog or corrode. Sets freely in motion, and saves half the labour in working sewing, washing, printing and agricultural machines lathes, locks, mangles, and machinery of all kinds. Betail everywhere; and wholesse at the Works, 3, Chapelest, Finsbury, E.C.

INDIGESTION Removed.—Morson's Pepsine Wine, Losenges, or Gioules is the successful and popular temedy for the cure of Indigestion. Sold in Bottles and Boxes from 2s., with full directions, by THOMAS MORSON and SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton-row, Bussellesquare, W.C.; and by all Pharmaceutical Chemists. Ask for "Morson's" Pepsine.

-				
В	во	w n	and	POLSON'S OOEN FLOUR, for Children's Diet.
В	во	WN	and	POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for all the uses t, which the best Arrowroot is applicable.
В	R O	W N	and	POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, boiled with Milk, for Breakfask.
В	R O	WN	and	P () L S O N 'S CORN FLOUR, boiled with Milk, for Supper.
В	R O	WN	and	P O L S O N'S CORN FLOUR, to thicken Soups.
В	R O	WN	and	POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, to thicken Sauces,
В	R O	WN	and	POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, to thicken Beef-tea,
В	во	W N	and	POLSON'S CORN FLOUR for Custards.
В	R O	WN	and	POLSON'S CORN FLOUR for Blancmange.
B	B O	WN	and	POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for use with Stewed Fruit.
В	R O	WN	and	POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Puddings,
В	ВО	WN	and	P O L S O N'S CORN FLOUR. One Table-spoonful to 1 b. of flour makes Light Pastry.
B	B (NW	and	P O L S O N'S CORN FLOUR. To be obtained by order through Merchants in all parts of the world,
R	R	O W N	and	POLSON'S

CORN FLOUR,

CORN FLOUR,

Best quality,

Packets, 2d., 4d., and 8d.

equalled by any similar article.

CAUTION TO FAMILIES.

To obtain extra profit by the sale, other qualities are sometimes and aclously substituted instead of Brown and Polson's.

G LENFIELD
STARCH,
see that you get it,
as inferior kinds are often substituted
for the sake of extra profits.

A N D L R S.

Ask for FIELD'S PATENT SELF-FITING CANDLES.

Safety, Economy, and Cleanliness combined,
From One Shilting per lb, upwards,

P A L M E B and C O.'S

Olimen and Candide-desires verywhere; and wholesale by Palmer
and Co., Victoria Works, Green-street, Bethnal-green, N.E.

RXHBITION, 1863. This celebrated old Irlsh Whisky gained the Dublin Prise Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles. 3s. 8d. each, at the retail house in London; by the agents in the principal towns of England; or wholesale, at 8. Great Windmill-atreet, London, W.—Observe the of seal, pink label, and branded cork, "Kanahan's LL Whisky."

MARTELL and CO, 'S COGNAC BRANDY, 44s, per dozen. Bottled and Sold by T. W. REILLY, 1, Moorgate-street, E.C. Single Bottles, 3s. 8d.

A LLSOPP'S PALE and BURTON ALES. A The above Ales are now being supplied in the first condition, in bottles and in casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, TODD, and CO., at their New London-Bridge Stores, London Bridge, S.E.

TO HORSE AND CATTLE KEEPERS.

TO HORSE AND CATTLE KEEPERS.

THE NUTRITIOUS COCOA EXTRACT, for HORSES and CATTLE.

It will put a Horse into condition when all other means have failed.

It will bring a Cow to her me failed.

It increases and me all other means have failed. Horses fed on the Nutritions Coop are always Leaders in the Field.

Winners at the Steeplechase, First at the Post, and invariably take Prises at the Agricultural Shows.

"Bell's Life," July 4, 1864, says:—"It is the finest and cheapest Cattle Food in the market."

250 Feeds, as Sample, sent free to any address for 10s.

J. LIVEREY, Manager North British Cattle-Food Company. Londen Dépôt, 173, Bishopsgate-street Without.

2538 AGENTS sell HORNIMAN'S TEA (Chemists, &c., in every town, and Confectioners in London). This Trais uniformly strong, and moderate in price, Gennine packets are signed by

and man A to

LOCKE'S MUSIC IN "MACBETH."
Just published, No. 13 of the

VATIONAL MUSICAL LIBRARY,
containing the who'e of Locke's celebrated Music in
Macheth," "Martha," "Il Barbler," "Luisa Müller," "Il
vorstors," and twenty other popular Operas are also published
the

MUSIC FOR THE VIOLIN.

arranged with Accompanients (ad lib.) for Pianoforte, Second
Violin, and Violoncello. By HENRY FARMER.

No. 1, Tanzendi; 2 Fro Diavolo;

2, Caliph of Bagdad; 4, Crewn Diamonds;

2 Zampa. Price, Violin, 1s.;

Second Violin, 1s.; Violonce lo. ls.; Pianoforte, 2s.

Landon: BREWER and Co., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

MUSIC FOR THE VIOLIN.

Operas, arranged for the Violin, with Accompaniments and itb.)

for Planeforts, Second Violin, and Violoncells. By HENRY

PARMER

No. 1. Martha.
2. Robert le Diable.
3. Crewn Diamonds.
4. Lucrezia Borgia.
4. Lucrezia Borgia.
5. Pianoforte, la 6d.; Second Violin, 6d.; Violoncello, 6d.;
Pianoforte, la 6d.
London: BREWNE and CO., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

The Abyseinian Galop. Pridham. Ja. All the above are brautifully London: BESWER and CO., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

POPULAR DANCE MUSIC.

Arranged expressly for Young Planists.

All beautifully Illustrated.

TEW SONGS.

Wake, Mary, Wake," Sung by Sautley, H. Smart. Sz.
hi breathe ye, sweet Rosso, Dune (Contr. and Bar.) H. Smart. 4s
ly like a Bird. By H. Smart. Price &
he Sunbaun. For S. Ledies, You'de.
B. Benedict. 3s,
he Sunbaun. For S. Ledies, You'de.
J. Benedict. Ss.
he Sunbaun. J. Benedict. Ss.
he Sunbaun. J. Benedict. Ss.
J. B nelia. Sung by Mdlie Li-bhart. G B. Alien. 3s. ne, thou art mina. J Benedict. 3s. Sens has f price for stamps. London: DUSCAN DAVISON and CO, 244, Regent-

NEW PLANOFORTE MUSIC.
Les Clochetres (the sem of the season). R. Hoffmann. 4s.
R-indeer Galop (solo) er Daet). L. Di-hi. 4s.
Whispering Sylohs. P. Semier. S. Brissao. 4s.
Chamounis (Souvenit de la Saissee). J. Brissao. 4s.
Vales de Revouve (timennes y popular). J. Brissao. 4s.
Woodland Whispes a Linos wald. 4s.
D. Jose Trresse. Sent half price for stamps.

THE BELFHY QUAINT AND OLDEN.

Some. Words by nearing Grey; Music by W. T.

WHIGHTON. 2s.; free by post, 19 stamps.—London: BOBERT
COCKS and Co., New Berington-street.

A SUITABLE GIFT for all Seasons will be found in ROBERT COCKS and CO'S TRICHOROMODEL OB 1QUE PIANO, in Walnut Wood, price 250 It possesses a truly resultful clock action and sonorous tone. Drawings post-free -Louson: 5, New Burlington-street.

DIANOFORTES — MOORE and MOORE

LET on HIRE the follow us "IANOFORTES, for three years; after which, and without any further charge whatever, the planoforte occomes the property of the hire:—Flanettea. Bigs. per quarter; Pic-olos, 3gs. per quarter; Cottess Planos 13 10s. per quarter; Drawing-room Model Cottage, £3 17s. per quarter. These instruments are was ranted, and of the best mannifocture. Extensive Ware-Bootte.

104 and 103. BigBOY-GATS-TREET WITHIN, E.Q.

Jury awad, International Exhibition, 1862; Bonourable Mention for good and obesp Planos to Moore and Moore.

HARMONIUMS.—MOORE and MOORE'S

Rasy Terms, at 2 22, 3, and 4 guineas per q arter.

Ware Rooms, 104 and 103, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

MOORE and MOORE extend their Three years' system of Rire to Fur hase to all parts of the Unit Kingdom, carriage-free.—104 and 105, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL

FURNI HING IRONMONGER, by appointment to
BRH, the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALY GUE greats and
post-paid it contains upwarts or 70 illustrations of hi
unvivalled STOCK of Stever and Selectro Plate.
Nickel Silv r and
Eritanni Metal Goods,
Dish covers, Hot-water Dishes,
Britanni Metal Goods,
Dish covers, Hot-water Dishes,
Europe and Greater,
Marbis-Ohimosy-pieces,
Kith hen Ranges,
Lamps, Gaseliers,
Lamps, Gaseliers,
With Lists of Prices and Plans of the Twenty large show-Rooms
at 30, Cattord-arrest, W; 1 1A 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 3, 5
and 6, Perry's-piace; and 1, Newman-ar, London.

DUT H and CAPE BULBs.—TIMOTHY
BRIG Es, Sed Merchant, &c., 53 King William-street.
City and Ralliesy Termions. L ndon sidge, beg-to inform his
rised and the gubic generally that his unrivalia ollection
rised and the graphic set of the side of the control of the

T * s One Onioca Collection of During:

12 Fine Hyaciuths, named.
13 Migad litte for Berders.
6 Polyanthus Narci sus.
15 Phesa-ne-sye divio imported.
15 Loubie White Sweet-scented ditte.
11 Doubie Due van Thoi Tulips.
15 Single Due van Thoi Tulips.
15 Single Due van Thoi Tulips.
16 Splendid Mix-d Banuocutus.
17 Early Jonquis.
18 The Will select buils of the best quality. Cheques to be crosses

Early Jonquia.

Or half the above for 10a. 6d.

T. B. will saket bulbs of the best quality. Cheques to be errondon and Westminster Bank, and P. O.O. payable at the Gercot Office. Small amounts can be remitted in p stage-stamp

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW.
YEAR'S GIFTS
for all who Court the Gas and Feative Somes.
BOWLANDS MACASSAR OIL.
Preserver and beautifur of the Mair beyond all precedent.
BOWLANDS WALAYDOR,
for imparting a rediant bloom to the complexion and a softness
and dealth of PREAIL DENTIFRICE,
for giving a pearl-like writteness to the teeth, and a pleasing
for giving a pearl-like writteness to the teeth, and a pleasing

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.
Ask for "ROWLANDS" srticles.

in a Folio Volume, printed on toned paper, and hand bound, with git cover and gits edges, PRICE ONE GUINEA.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION,

A HIGHDER'S including
THE LIFE AND REIGN OF KING THEODORE,
WITH
ONE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS.
Aved from sketches by the Special Artists and Correspondof the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and reprinted from
ournal.

COSTENTS.
Chapter I. The Country and People.
I. King Theodore.
III. Tas stritish Captives.
IV. Mi tary Preparations.
V. Fr ns. a to dightands.
VII. Land Transport.
VII. The March Haif-way.
VIII. Break up of the Kingdom.
IX. The Mouttain March.
X. Theodore's Defeat.
XII. Fail of Magdaia.
XII. Departure.

Published at the "l'lustrated London News" Office, 198, Stran W.C.; and to be had of all Booksellers.

Now ready (One Shilling), No. 109,

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for JANUARY,
With Illustrations by M. Ellen Edwards and F. W. Lawson.

ONTENTS.

That Boy of Norcott's. (With an linearration.)

Chapter XIV.—A Good-by.

XVI.—Finne.

XVI.—Finne.

XVII.—the Sail Across the Bay.

Comparative Mythology.

Chipters.

Comparative Mythology.

Comparative MIX.—At the Fête.
Comparative Mythology.
Christmas Eve. "araphrased from the Polish of Count Krasinski,
by R. Lyton.
From as Island.
On Relica Eccesisatical. By "The Undeveloped Collector." Part I.
The Vehm: with the True Stery of a Trial, in 1451, before that
Tribonal.

ound.
Chapter XIII.—The Witch-Clover
Chapter XIII.—The Witch-Clover
XIV — Tangling in One's Heart
XV.—Man is a Hunting Animal,
XVI—An Appeal
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE (No. 111),

Price 1s.

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.
The Late Dean of St. Paul's. By A. P. S.
Estelle Russell. Chapters L.—Vi.
The European Situation,
Christingles

The European Situation.
Christingles (A. Lockyor on "Recent Solar Discoveries." Mr. George Macconald's "Stephen Arcar" Mr. George Macconald's "Stephen Arcar" Mr. Aireed E. Wallace on "Museums for the People."

a Meeting.
F. W. Farrar on "Philology as one of the Sciences."
John Addington Symonds on "The Ring and the Book."

THE BEST OHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR A CHILD.

With more than 200 Pictures, cloth el-gant, 3a, 6d.; git edges,
4. (possage 4a.),

MERRY TALKS FOR LITTLE FOLK.

Baited by Masame DE CHATELAIN. Containing—The
House that Jack Buils, Ceck Hobis, Old Mother Hubbard, The
Three Bears, the Uely Little Buck, the White Cat, The Unamed
Fa-n, The Bine Bird, Little Mais, Jack the Giant Killer, Jack
and th Beanstaik, Tom Tnumb Poss in Boots, Little R d siding
Hood, The Sleeping He uty, Beauty and the Beast, Cinderella,
Princess Exects, The Even of the Pairy For-st, The Little FinarBoy, The Three Golden Hair-, and all the other old favourities.

London: Lockwood and Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

"THE BEST OF ALL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR A BOY." Sun. New Edition (1868), revised and enlarged, as ad, cloth, or Its., morocco, elegant; 700 pp. With Ten Vignette Titles, printed in Gold and ever 600 Hustrations. Postage, 7d.

1. DO YOU GIVE IT UP? A Collection of the most amusing Riddles of the Day. Price 1s.;
post-free, 1s stamps.
1. VICTORIAN ENIGMAS: being a Series of Enigmatical Acros ics, after the manner of one s in to have been written by h r Majesty (which; with this solution, is given). Price vs. 6s.; post-free 3t stamps.—LOCKW OD and Co., 7. Stationers'-hail-ct., E.C.

1. THE LAWS AND BYE-LAWS OF
THE ART OF DESSING WELL; A Book of Hints. Price
dt. sch; or the two bo ks, pest free, il ateans. "Two presty
lith-volumes for those who have the privilege of entering into
society but are unsequatined with its forms. "wunday Times.
LOUKWOOD and CO., 7, Stationers' Hail-court, E.C.

CLENNY'S GARDEN ALMANAC for 1869 - Thirty-second Year. Price la; you-free for thirte network Contains Linctions for the Management of Gardens throu-hout the Year; since a Lits of all the New Flowers.—T. T. Lamarre, 1869 - The State of the Contains of the New Flowers.—T. T. Lamarre, 1869 - The New Flowers.—T. T. T. Lamarre, 1869 - The New Flowers.—T. T. Lamarre, 1869 - The New Flowers.—T. T. T. Lamarre, 1869 - The New Flowers.—T. T. T. Lamarre, 1869 - The New Flowers.—T. T. Lamarre, 1869 - The New Flowers.—T. T. T. Lamarre, 1869 - The New Flowers.—T. T. T. Lamarre, 1869 - The New Flowers.—T. T. Lamarre, 1869 - The New Flowers.—T. T. T. Lamarre, 1869 - The New Flowers.—T. T. T. Lamarre, 1869 - The New Flowers.—T. T. T. Lamarre, 1869 - The New Flowers.—T. T. T. Lamarre, 1869 - The New Flowe

Price 6d. (post, 7d.); nest case, is. 6d. (post, is. 8d.); ruesis gilt, 2s. 6s. (p st. 2s. 8s.); exquisitely painted on f. 3s. (post, 3s. 2d.), P. R. R. T. T. Y. P. R. E. S. R. T. — HOWLETT'S GOLDEN ALMANA'S. 38 minature pages, gold printed on rose sname! No trade sovertheometric.

Longo E. Shiffelin, Stationers'-court; Howlett, 10, Frith-street; and all Bookeviers

Now ready, price One Shilling,
WHITAKER'S ALMANAUK for 1869
Tak B s. the most Complete, and the Cheapes Almanack
ever published in this Unitry. To be had of all Booksellers,
Stationers, Newsycouces, and Fostmen.

DEAN'S STEREOSCOPIC or MODEL
The Parmer Family and Little Bambir.
The Gract I didn't A BO-prints-Book the large-t, the cheapest
and most affective asphabet book ever published for the Young.
O. es milling

icc. 28.
These nevel Face-Books astoni h, p case, and amuse.
Fach Book c. n-iet of Fight wei-finished oil-coloured Pictures,
Fach Book c. n-iet of Fight wei-finished oil-coloured Pictures,
with Descriptions. The tace of each picture, being class c, may
be made - o appear; j d y or moody, long or short, at picasure, and
o ad pt twent it. illustration to the letterpres. 28, half-bound
o ad pt twent it. illustration to the letterpres. 28, half-bound

be made o appear 1 ...

to sol by test 1: it illustration to the letter press.

boards, tiluminated covers.

S.ENIC-EF-ECT 10Y-BCOKS. Each Bo k is so arranged that, by a movement of a ribbon, a pretty Panorama arises. Price 2s 6d. each. T o sorts.

t. The Sceniz Robinson Crusse.

T. The Sceniz Robinson Crusse.

L. The Sceniz Robinson Crusse.

DEAN and SCEN, 65 Ludgate-hill, E.C.

ORNAMEN18 for the DRAWING-ROOM, broups, Candlest & Rolling-room, c-n-inting of Vasas, Figures, oroups, Candlest & Roll-tands, Ob-links, it laid 1 ab es water, stands, doc, in At-basies, & ble. Bronze, Derbyanire Spar, &c., oan be had of J. TENNAMN, 149, Strand, Loncon, W.C.

MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY.

Elementary Collections to facilitate the study of these interesting branches of Soice on can be he's at 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 to 1000 greech, of J. TENNANT 100 Strand, London, w. Q. Mr. Tennant gives Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology.

HAIR COLOUR WASH,—By damping the head with this Wash, in two or three days the hair becomes its original colour, and remains so. 10s. 6d., sent for stamps. ALEX. ROSS, 24s, High Helborn, and all Chemists.

HAIB DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn, London. ALEX. BOSS'S DEFILATORY removes super-fluous hair from the face, nock, and arms, without effect to the skin. Price 3s, 6d.; sent for 5t stamps. Had of all Chemists.

O PERA MANTLES.

A magnificent assortment of Opera Mantles and Jackets, in all the newest and mest fashionable Materials of Oriental, French, German, Scotch, and Yorkshire manufacture, at prices varying from i guines to 8 gs.

Books of Illustration free on application.

MARITING and DRESSING CASES. O PERA

MATERPROOF MANTLES,
in Shrewshury Waterproof Tweed, all shades of Grey
and Brown, and varieus new mixtures, prepared for this season,
and warranted waterproof.

A size, circular, with hood, from 21s 04, more than 50 in. long.
B 25s 6d. ... 54 ...
25s 6d. ... 54 ...

The state of the season of th

The Invernees, with cape, from 23s. 6d.

The Seacoast, with sieves and hood, from 25s. 6d.

The Seacoast, with sieves and hood, from 25s. 6d.

A new Palisse Shape, with a jacket attached and hood detached, from 38s. 6d.

Also, an extra light make of Mantle, Lined Indiarubber. This will be found impervious to all wet; from 31s. 6d. to 45s.

The Illustrated Manual of Fastions post-free on application.

PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

YONAISE REVERSIBLE CABLE SILKS.

200 Places of this most Med rn style of Silk have just been received from a Lyons Manufacturer, in all the most brilliant shades of Colour for the present Fashion.

Price \$2.5s. the Full Robe.

Patterns free.

PETER BOBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

A NEW FABRIC FOR EVENING DEESSES.

UNTEARABLE GRENADINE, rightly Figured and Striped in every known Colour, upon white or Black Grounds.

A magnificent Collection of Patterns, 18s. 6d. to 3ss. Full Dress.

WILL NOT TARNISH WITH WEAR.

DURE BULLION TARLATANS,

Stars. Spyla, Stripes and a variety of other objects.

A most elegant Ball Dress. In white and all Colours.

1000 Figured Tarlatans, New Designs, 8a. 9d. each.

P A M I L Y M O U R N I N G,
made up and trimmed in the most correct taste, may be
obtained at the most reasonable prices,
Goods are sent, free of charge, for selection, to all parts of
England (with dreasmaker, if desired) upon receipt of letter, order,
or telegram; and Patterns are sent, with Book of Illustrations, to
all parts of the world.

or telegram; and Patterns are some, all parts of the world.

all parts of the world. A General Mourning Warehouse, The Court and General Mourning Warehouse in Europe to 282. Regent-street, London.

20 to 282. Regent-street, Lo

As a Guarantee for Wear the Maker's Name is woven in the Piece. Piece.

SUPERIOR

BLACK SILKS,

PETER ROBINSON would invite the especial attention of

purchasers to the superior makes and qualities of his

BLACK SILKS,

and the very reasonable prices at which they are sold. He now

supplies good useful Black Silks from 45s. to 70s. the Full Dress,

and superior and most enduring qualities from 3½ to 10gs.

Patterns free.—Address Peter Bobinson, 256, Regent-street.

JAMES SPENCE and CO., 76, 77, and 70, St. Paul's-churchyard, are

Now selling,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

ENTIRE and VALUABLE STOCK

SILKS, LINENS, &c.,

JOHN HARVEY and SON, of Ladgate-hill. Established over 100 year No Patterns sent during the Sales.

A SPECIAL LOT of LENO and MUSLIN CORTAINS,

very much un-er Manufacturers' prices.

3 yards long, 28. 1144; worth 28. 4

4 yards long, 54 u. wide, 73. 1144; worth 28. 4

4 yards long, 13 in, wide, double border, 10s. 94; worth 14s. 9d.

4 yards long, 72 in. wide, double border, 13s. 9d.; worth 20s. bootteh Muslin Curtains. 4 yards long, 72 inches wide, double border, 9s. 11d., worth 14s. 6d.

Scotch Muslin Curtains. 4 yards long, 72 inches wide, double border, 9s. 11d., worth 14s. 6d.

Scotch Muslin Curtains. 4 yards long, 72 inches wide, 40 worth 16s. 9d. 224 to 270, Eugware-road.

D. B. JOHNSTONE and CO.,
264, 266, 248, 270, ETGWARE-ROAD; and
1, 2, and 3, THWAITE-LACE, w.,
within a few yarls of the Edgware-road Station on the Metropolitan Railway, and five minutes' walk from the Great Western
Railway Station.—Close of Saturdays at two all the year round.

SIMPSON and COMPANY for SIMPSON and COMPANY for Silk., Dresses, Ceneral Drapery, Filmmings, Frins, Maniles, Hoslery and Gloves, Wholesaie and Resail.

Upwards of Thirty Years at 149, 50, and 53, Farring on-street, lately pule down for City Improvements. Temporary Place of Business, 66, Farring on-street, Ceneral Company Place of Business, 66, Farring on-street, EC.

Within three minutes' wals of the Farringdon-street of dudgate-bill testions.

N.B. Christo as Holidays—Business will be suspended from Thursday Evening, the 18th, until Monday morning, the 28th Dec.

TURCO SERGE (Registered).—This Spicialité is admirably adapted for the present Season. It is ournble, inexpensive, and rich-looking. Price 16s, 9d. Full Dress. Patterns free.—G. BURGESS, 137, Oxford-street.

A LPACA DE SOIE.

For Dinner and Evening Wear.

In **ppearance equal to Silk. Pis. Full Dress
Patterns rec.—1-37, Oxford-street.

OURNING, 1 Guinea and a Half the Dress.—JANUS CORD, manufactured expressly for Mesars. JAN, and recommended by them as the best, the cheapest, and the most durable mesterial at the price, for Mourning. Janus Cord makes up semark-bly well, and Laddeen who at this season of the year wear black for choice will fish at the accellent wearing Dress JAYS SENERAL MOUSNING WARRHOUSE, 247, 249, and 25), Regent-street

ALL and EVENING DRESSES
for Christmas and New Year Festivities.
SEWELL and CO. are now prepared with a display of new Designs
we had and Seening Costume.
See Face Faintaine, from 58. 11d. the Dress.
So dod and Silver ditto. from 10s. 6d. the Dress.
So and Co. a special Staff of Workers expedite Laddes' Ball Skirts
the Shortest Not.cs.
Line Shortest Not.cs.
Loundoon House, Old Compton-street; and Frith-street, Soho, W.

VELVETEENS.

SEWELL and CO.'S New Silk-dnished VELVETEENS in BLACK and all Colours, which wear well and retain their colour. Prices from 3s. to 5s. 9d. per yard.

Compton House, 4s, 4s, and 4s, 0ld Compton-street; and 46 and 47. Frith-street, Scho-square, W.

WRITING and DRESSING CASES,

PARKINS and GOTTO'S, 27 and 23, Oxford-st., W. INKSTANDS, DESKS, BOOK-SLIDES, WORK-BOXES.

PARKINS and GOTTO'S, 27 and 28, Oxford-st., W.

ORNAMENTS for the SHELF and TABLE, in Ormolu and Bronze, PARKINS and GOTTO S, 24 and 25, Oxford-st., W. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, to last for

PARKINS and GOTTO'S, 27 and 28, Oxford-st., W. PURSES, POCKET-BOOKS, CARD-CASES, SCENT-BOTTLES.

PARKINS and GOTTO'S, 14 and 25, Oxford-st., W. BIBLES, PRAYERS, CHURCH SERVICES.

PARKINS and GOTTO'S, 25, Oxford-st., Londo

MONOGRAM, CREST, and ADDRESS

PARKINS and GOTTO'S.
24, 28, Oxford-st., London, W.

DAGATRLE BOARDS.—A choice of 300, well-seavoned, 28a, 6d., 59a, 65a, 78a, 6d., with Ivory Balls, Cue, Macs, Bridge, and Rules. Carriage paid to any railway station in a kngland on receipsof a P.O. Order. The Boars at 78. 6d., 7fz. long, very strong, and unsful.—PARKINS and GOTTO, 27, Oxford-street, London. Catalogue of Games post-free.

OPTIC MARVELS—BY STEAM,
with Odorator combined.
Amusement for Every Evening, for old and young.
Packed in Case, 7s. 61, past-free, 7s. 10d.
WILLIAM T. COOPER, Chemist, 26, Oxford-street, W.

TATHAM'S CHBISTMAS PRESENTS for YOUTH combine Instruction with Flay, Knowledge with Annexement, Never-fishing Pastime for Holidays and Evenings Illustrated Catalog 1e, 2 stamps.—STATHAM, 111, Strend, London.

DiCTURS-FRAMES for the Coloured Picture (Dick Whittington) given with the "Illustrated London News" of Saturday, Dec. 19.—Handsome Gilt Frame, Glass and Back, 2s. 64; or 2:s. per dox.; Wide Gilt, 3s. 66, GEO. REES, 43, Russell-street, Covent-garden. Established 1800.

THE FLORAL SIGNAL to the Course of True Love, 2s. 6d. each,
Three in a pretty case, 7s.
PIESSE and LUBIN,

NEW BAILWAY TICKET.

During the Feative Season, Tickets are now being issued first-class return from "Gardenburst to Flower Land," including Recreashing Perfume at Olfactory Junction, 2s. 6d. Hanker-Chief Station, 2, New Boad-street.

PIESSE and LUBIN, Managers.

MPORTANT PURCHASE.

We have bought, by public tender, at the unusual large ducount of 674 from the cost price, the Entire Stock in Trade of Miss E. Williams, of 21, Orchard-street, Portunan-square, Court Dressmaker, amounting to £185 7s.

The Stock consists of Rich Silze, Velvetz, Evening Dresses, Mantice and Jackets, Dress Trimmings, Real Lace, Ribbons, Jewellery, &c., and will now be offered for sale on our premises, at the full reduction in price.

HENRY GLAVE,

534 to 537, New Oxford street, W.C.

BALL and EVENING DRESSES

Grand Display for 1869.

5:000 Grandino, Tartetan, Gauze, and Muslin Dressas,
the prettiest and most elegant ever produced.

Patterns most elegant ever produced.

CHAS. AMOTT and COM YY., 61 and 62, St. Paul's.

WASHING - MACHINES.—The VOWEL WASHING-MACHINE has received eleren Silver Medals and First Prizes this year, 1e85, including a large silver madal and ten gold ducate pre-cented by HM. the King of Sweden and Norway. Letters of approval from all parts of the globe, the inst two years especially. See New Catalogue, free by post, SRADFORD and CU., 53, Fleet-street, Loudon; and Cathedral-steps, Manchester.

SHIRTS.—WITHERS'S SHIRTS. Best Materials and Well Made, BENRY WITHERS, 9, Poultry.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

EWING - MACHINES UNRIVALLED.

To Work by Hand or Foot.

Lock-Stitch or Ocubes fock Elastic Stitch. Lists free.

WHIGHT and MANN, 143, Holborn-bill, London, E.C.

ECURITY against LOSS and MISTAKE.

Mark your Linen with BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING
INE. The best and blackest for marking Crests, Names, and
mitidals, &c. upon dousehood Linen, Wearing Apparel, &c. Price
is, per bottle, Prepared only by E. B. Bond, 10, BISHOPSGATESTREET WITHIN, London. Sold by all th-mists, Stationers, &c.

Trade Mark, A UNICORN.

CONTINENTAL

NOVELTIES for CHRISTMAS,
Achoice selection of Bonbonières, Crystalised Fruits, Imperial
Pimes, &c., in elegant Boxes and Baskets, suitable 10° Presents
and New-Years 49 it a. Every description of Bonbons, &c.

The tulnes Box of assorted Fruits, as used.

E'LlioTT's Tea and It-lian Warrhouse,
3, Adelaide-errets, Erand, W.C.
(opposite Charing-cross Railway Station),

BOUDAULT'S PEPSINE POWDER.
Taken by Dyspeptics at each meal, to assist Direction.
P. and P. W. SQUIRE, Solie Agents for England,
277, Oxford-street, London.

BOUDAULT'S PEPSINE WINE. 48.
Sole Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1867.—P. and P. W. SQUIBE.
Sole Agents for England, 277. Oxford-street, London.

DOUDAULT'S PEPSINE PILLS. 3s., and P W. SQUIRS, Sole Agents for England, 277, Oxferd-street, London.

OZENGES OF THE RED GUM OF
AUSTRALIA.—For Relaxed Throat. In bottles, 24.
P. and P. W. SQUIRk, themists in Ordinary
the Prince of Wales.
277, Oxford-street, London.

MURIATE OF AMMONIA LOZENGES.
In bottles, 2s. Useful for Bronchitis, by loosening the
phiegm and preventing violent nats of courhing.
F. And P. W. SQUIRE
(Garetted Aug. 8, 1837—Dec. 31, 1857),
Chemists on the Establishment in Ordinary to the Queen.
377, Oxford-street, London.

NO MORE MEDICINE. — Dyspepsia, Phthisis, Constipation, all Stomachio, Nervous, and Liver Compilaints cured, without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, 17,000 cures, including that of his Holiness the Pope, of which an extract is sont gratis on demand.—Du Barry and Co., 17, Regent-qualitant; and at 131, New Morth-rd., N., London. Also, Du Barry's Bevalents Chocolate Powder. Sold by all Grocers and Chemists.

Lendon: Printed and Published at the Office, 2, Catherine-street, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlessz, by TROMAS FOX, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1862.